

GOV'T WANTS 20% MORE IN INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Working people will have to pay one-fifth more in income taxes and a 25 to 35 percent increase in sales taxes on hundreds of consumer items under the proposals presented to Congress today by Secretary of Treasury John W. Snyder to pay for President Truman's war program.

He outlined scheduled boosts in sales taxes on hundreds of consumer items, the costs of which is passed on from the manufacturer. His proposal foreshadowed even greater price increases to be paid by the consumer.

Appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee, Snyder suggested a four percent increase over present income taxes. The hike would be a boost of one-fifth for the millions of taxpayers in the lower income bracket, and would put the tax rates of single men above the World War II peak.

The increase would not appreciably affect those with higher incomes.

RETROACTIVE?

Snyder asked that the increases, aimed at bringing in over \$10,000,000,000, be made retroactive to Jan. 1. He warned that a request for an additional \$6,000,000,000 would be made later for the Truman war program.

Though President Truman requested Congress to grant him \$71,600,000,000 for his expanding war plans, he made it clear that he would request more later in the session. Thus, demands for higher and wider taxes are not expected to end with a second request.

Snyder said the tremendous war costs can be met only by "asking the American taxpayer to bear some of the heaviest burdens in our history." Snyder said fears that the burden was too great for the U. S. economy were groundless. It is "well within our capacity to bear," he told the House committee.

His requests amounted to a boost in taxes of \$4,000,000,000 from individuals; \$3,000,000,000 from consumers; and \$3,000,000,000 from corporations.

The sales taxes would increase prices of cigarettes, whiskey, beer and wine, gasoline, household goods and appliances, automobiles, toilet preparations, jewelry, watches and clocks, and furs. Taxes on those items were boosted as much as 50 percent, with increases averaging between 25 and 35 percent.

Proposals to increase corporation taxes by only eight percent were made by Snyder. He also suggested the working out of a "more equitable" system of taxing insurance companies, which now escape payment of millions in taxes.

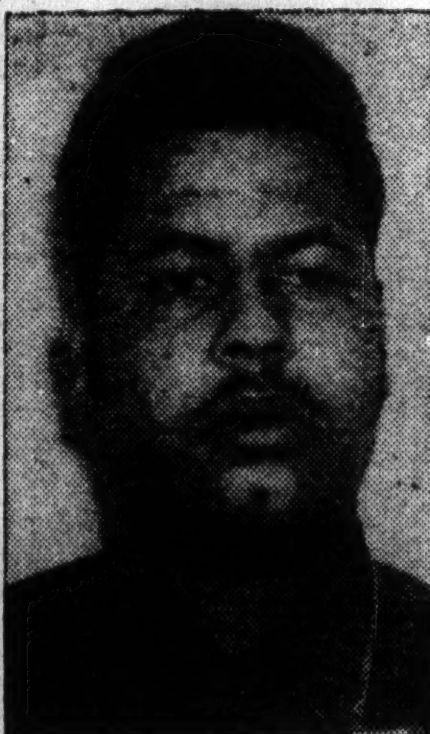
Daily Worker

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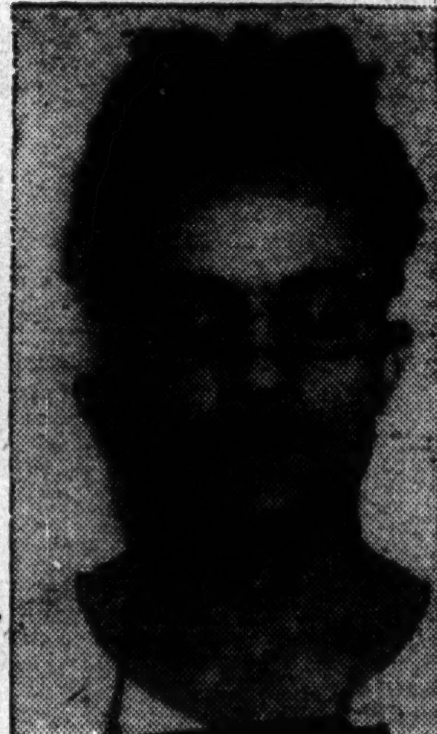
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26 ★ ★

MARTINSVILLE MARTYRS



JOHN CLABON TAYLOR



FRANCIS D. GRAYSON



JAMES L. HAIRSTON

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.—The last of the Martinsville Seven was claimed by Virginia's executioner this morning.

At 8:15 a.m., the state's Negro-haters, aided by their Washington accomplices, took the lives of the seven Negro men whom millions throughout the world fought to save.

The smell of death hung over Richmond and the state penitentiary in the
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THE FRIGHTENED WHITE SUPREMACISTS

—See Page 7

City Halfway to Goal, Gets 9,000 'Worker' Subs in Circulation Drive

The 3,000 subscriptions for The Worker obtained in New York City during the past week topped all previous marks in the current campaign for 18,000 subs.

They brought the total to 9,000, or half the goal. The campaign, which got rolling seriously two weeks ago, is scheduled to end on Feb. 25.

In a message to the Daily Worker, Horace Marshall, executive secretary of the Harlem division of the Communist Party, declared that many thousands of Negroes and whites in his area learned, in the course of the struggle to save the lives of the seven Negroes "legally" lynched in Martinsville, the paper had made a

"major contribution to this fight."

"Thousands saw clearly that of all the newspapers, only the Daily Worker and The Worker fought consistently for justice and freedom for these victims of the Truman war program," Marshall said.

"We are confident that the people of Harlem recognize your role in the struggle for Negro rights and will give you their support."

Many hundreds of Daily Worker and Worker supporters took part in the bitter last-ditch battle to save the lives of the Martinsville victims of Southern-style "justice." They did not, however, slacken the drive for subscrip-

tions to the paper, which has been called the "organ of the Negro Liberation Movement."

While figures were as yet incomplete in Manhattan last night, it appeared supporters in that county would bring in about 1,300 subs, to top the other boroughs for the week. Brooklyn, with slightly more than 1,000 subs, continued in the lead for the campaign as a whole, with 4,000 out of 6,000 subs in.

Five Brooklyn communities are now over the top, and another half a dozen are shooting for completion of their goals by the end of this week. In Manhattan, two Lower East Side

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State Demands Death For Framed '6' as Trenton Trial Opens

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, Feb. 5.—The state of New Jersey began this morning at 10 o'clock its second attempt to convict and execute six Negroes on framed evidence growing out of the alleged murder of a second-hand furniture dealer here in 1948. At the outset, the prosecution made it clear that it will insist on the lives of the six Negroes. Assistant prosecutor Frank H. Lawton established as the basis for selecting a prospective juror the answer to this question:

"If found guilty of murder in the first degree would you have any scruples against a verdict which calls for the death penalty for these defendants?"

This was the first question asked of every prospective juror by the prosecution.

The prosecution also eliminated

the only two Negroes among the panel members to be examined. One was barred on a peremptory challenge, the other for cause.

Defense counsel for the six men fought a half-day's legal duel, as the case opened, for the right to check police records against the court testimony used to convict the men.

Led by Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, Arthur Garfield Hays of New York and former Judge George Pelletieri of Trenton, the defense, after three hours

of sharp legal exchange, forced from prosecutor Mario Volpe an agreement not to object when and if defense counsel demanded such evidence.

TRY TO HIDE EVIDENCE

Volpe and his assistant, Frank H. Lawton, fought to the last to prevent the police blotter and teletype record of the complaint, used as the original clue in the case, from being examined by defense counsel.

The court record of the first trial, held in 1948, indicated many

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Musmanno, at Trial, Points Finger at Peace

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5.—The Stockholm peace pledge was on trial this morning in one room of the Pittsburgh courthouse as the "sedition" trial resumed after a week's recess was caused by the illness of trial judge Henry X. O'Brien.

Almost all morning the state's chief witness, Judge Michael A. Musmanno, was denouncing the peace petition as "Communist" and seditious. In horrified accents he kept telling the jury that the defendants—Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen—had been circulating a petition to outlaw the atomic bomb. He emphasized that point again and again.

The rest of the morning was devoted to an attack on Communist Party literature demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

In another room of the same courthouse, meanwhile, a special grand jury was investigating the rackets in Musmanno's home town, McKees Rocks, a war industries center near Pittsburgh.

The special grand jury has already recommended the indictment of several of Musmanno's political associates. Among them are the burgess of McKees Rocks and the chief of police and 14

other Democratic Party politicians and party henchmen.

These McKees Rocks officials are arm-deep in the numbers and prostitution rackets, according to the Grand Jury.

DENOUNCES PEACE

Musmanno, meanwhile, was spilling over with denunciations of peace. In response to a question by assistant district attorney Loran Lewis, he declared that the word "peace" was a "front for the proletarian revolution."

A stack of Stockholm peace petitions was in front of him as he spoke.

Musmanno told the jury that he began studying the peace movement when he was a judge in the Nuremberg war criminals trials in 1947 and 1948. It seems that peace, not Nazism, was the chief menace in his eyes at that time.

The judge-in-the-witness-chair then denounced each of the recent international peace and cultural

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Marchers in Washington Vigil Vow Fight on Lynch System

They Pleaded for the Life of Husband and Father

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Seven Negroes have gone to their death, but they did not die in the stealth and secrecy and darkness which their executioners desired. From their funeral pyre shot up a flame so high it was seen around the world. By its light, men everywhere read the inescapable lesson of the case of the Martinsville Seven, the lesson that a decaying system must murder Negroes to bolster a foul white supremacy upon which that system rests.

Hundreds, thousands, played an indispensable part in making known the facts of Martinsville.

At this moment, only a few hours since the executioner in Richmond prison threw the switch for the seventh time, my own mind is on the heroic men, women and youth, Negro and white, who kept alive for the seven coldest days and nights of the year the vigil on the icy sidewalk of the White House.

REACHES 400

At times, near one or two o'clock in the morning, when the thermometer read 12 or 14 or 16, and bitter winds blew up from the flats along the Potomac, the line dwindled to a half dozen marchers. At other times it reached between 300 and 400, "the largest picket line we ever permitted," as police chief Robert J. Barrett said last night. But not once since 5 p.m. last Tuesday did the picket line fail.

It was this picket line of heroic and devoted marchers which most impressed this city, especially the 350,000 jimcrowed Negro residents. It was the picket line which demonstrated in life that there can be Negro-white unity strong enough to endure cruel cold, weary limbs, and the heckling and harassment of uniformed cops. Most Washingtonians learned of the Martinsville Seven entirely as a result of the vigil.

In this atomic age, it might be appropriate to say the picket line set off a chain reaction in the community.

On the coldest nights of the vigil, it was not unusual to see a taxicab, driven by a Negro, pull up at the picket line.

"I thought you all were cold so I brought you some hot coffee," the taxi driver would say. This happened almost every night.

And pickets, taking their turn in the warmth of the canteen a score of blocks away, often found a Negro taxi driver at hand to transport them without charge.

MANY JOIN

Many progressive Negro and white citizens of Washington joined the vigil and brought gifts of food and money as members of progressive organizations. But many Negro citizens swung into line with the pickets entirely in response to the militant message of the marchers and their placards.

A Negro waiter in one of the city's biggest hotels said he learned of the vigil from a leaflet distributed at his church.

"I've never been on a picket line before," he told a fellow marcher. "But I'm here to stay till it's over. When the boss asks me why I missed work I'm going to tell him where I was and why."

At a nearby office building, charwomen and janitors coming to work at midnight were impressed by the picket line. "They are still here," said one of the women. "I hope they save the lives of those boys," said another.

The action of Rev. C. T. Murray, pastor of the Vermont Ave. Baptist Church, in cancelling a scheduled meeting at his church, was not in any way typical of the attitude of the Negro community toward the vigil. Rev. Murray and several Negro leaders withdrew support of the vigil as a result of uncommon pressure by the Government. But the masses of Negro people regarded the pickets as their representatives and their placards as their voices.

Perhaps the most dramatic moment came yesterday afternoon,



MRS. JOSEPHINE GRAYSON (second from left), widow of one of the executed Martinsville Seven, Francis D. Grayson, participating in the Sunday night vigil at the White House with her youngest son, James Walter, four, and William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. President Truman refused to see Mrs. Grayson, who came to Washington with her five children.

five children, arrived before the White House. Mrs. Grayson was crying silently and holding one of her boys in her arms. The children gazed soberly at the friendly crowd which surrounded them.

The cops were there, of course, to yell "move on," but William Patterson, carrying the youngest Grayson child, wasn't moving.

With dignity and firmness the CRC leader told the officer that this was the family of a condemned man and that they had business here and could not be "moved on." They weren't.

Little Lawrence Grayson, a handsome six-year-old, spoke up, his childish voice hardly audible more than a few feet away. "They

are going to kill my daddy in the morning," he said. "When I grow up I am going to kill them."

"Child, child," said a Negro woman hoarsely. Then her voice choked up and she said no more.

Word that Justice Harold Burton had denied a plea for a stay of execution reached the pickets

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The First Victims of Truman 'Emergency'

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued the following statement, which was signed by Gus Hall, National Secretary; John Williamson, Labor Secretary, and Henry Winston, Organizational Secretary:

Claiming the existence of a "national emergency" as its pretext, the government has again moved to defeat the railroad workers' two-year fight for a 40-hour week at rates of pay comparable to other basic industries.

The government goes into court to secure a contempt citation against the railroad unions and also demands the membership list of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Undoubtedly they will then try to lodge a fake conspiracy charge against its members, as the Department of Justice charged against the Communist national leaders.

The White House issued what the newspapers called a "blistering statement" against the railroad workers, accusing them of "directly injuring our national security." Why doesn't President Truman concern himself with the security of our country and withdraw American troops from Korea. Why doesn't he place responsibility upon the railroad magnates for refusing to pay adequate wages to the railroad workers. That would be real concern for our national security.

Instead of that, President Truman is out to make the railroad workers the first victims of his recent declaration of a National Emergency and the wage-price "freeze."

THE RAILROAD WORKERS should get the support of entire labor movement, of the American people. The railroad workers struggle has become a fight to defend the economic standards and democratic rights of all workers against the onslaughts of Big Business, whose orders Truman is carrying out at home and abroad.

This attack upon the railroad workers followed on the heels of the government's announced wage-price "freeze." This occurred at a moment when prices and profits stood at the highest point in our history and when the rise in the cost of living had more than wiped out whatever gains had been won by labor over the past year.

The corporations welcomed this freeze. The day after it went into effect, the stock market took another jump. The 400 men who own half the corporate wealth of the United States knew what the freeze meant.

They knew it meant a lid on wages and a Roman holiday for the profiteers.

They knew that the wage freeze, coming on top of President Truman's declaration of a National Emergency, would mean that from now on all workers would face the kind of treatment—and worse—that the railroad workers are getting.

They knew it meant government backing for such low-wage evils as the freezing of jimcrow, with Negro workers consigned to the lowest paid jobs and the system of "last to be hired, first to be fired."

The plain fact is that Truman's freeze is a big part of the government's plot to make the people—the workers, the small farmers and the Negro people, first of all—pay as well as die for Wall Street's war program.

WHEN TRUMAN saw that the people would not voluntarily sacrifice for wars at preventing the independence of peoples, at looting the wealth of other lands and providing new

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'Sick Leaves' Spread On Nation's Roads; Parley Deadlocked

The nationwide "sick leave" movement among railroad workers continued to spread yesterday as it entered its seventh day while National Mediation Board officials in Washington, after new conferences with employer and union representatives, said there is a "complete deadlock."

John Thad Scott, chairman of the Board, said he "frankly is making no progress," and the situation is "as bad as it can be."

The rank-and-file movement continued despite a back-to-work plea issued by W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the main union involved. Kennedy complained to newsmen that his appeal spread over the front page of the Trainman, the union's official organ, "is held up in Cleveland by the post-office embargo."

With industrial plants throughout the country employing hundreds of thousands closing down, and more steel mills banked for lack of fuel and other supplies, War Production Chief Charles E. Wilson undertook a personal appeal to the railroad workers over a four-network hookup.

SERVICES CUT

Almost every major railroad in the country was either partially or entirely crippled. The New York Central scheduled only seven trains westward compared with the normal schedule of 175. The New York Central, Pennsylvania and New Haven and Hartford were forced to discontinue commuter service daily by about 135,000 persons.

The effect was to shift a heavier load on the city's subways as those arriving from nearby points parked cars near stations and took the city's transportation for the rest of the way.

CONGRESSMEN HOWL

In Congress, a bi-partisan howl was raised against the railroad workers with the epithet of "traitor" thrown at them by Dixiecrat Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia.

ISSUES IN THE STRIKE

Railroad workers have demanded the following FOR TWO YEARS:

For switchmen and yard workers, the 40-hour week and a raise of 31 cents an hour to bring their earnings to what they received for 48 hours.

For road men whose earnings are based on mileage, commensurate raises and improvements.

The memorandum to which the four Brotherhood chiefs agreed in December, in a White House conference, gave to switchmen and yard workers a 23-cent raise, and a two-cent cost-of-living escalator, to take effect Jan. 1; and to road men a five-cent hourly raise, and five cents on the escalator to take effect Jan. 1. Both groups would be bound by a no-strike rule and a three-year moratorium on wages or other clauses.

The memorandum was rejected at meetings of lodge representatives of each of the respective Brotherhoods.

Unions affected are the Brotherhoods of Trainmen; Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors.

leave." They seem to consider their modest demand for a 40-hour week, which other workers have had for 18 years, as at least as important as the war program.

Chairman Graham A. Barden, (D-NC), of the House Labor Committee, said he favors a bill drafting railroad men on "sick leave" who were deferred for the military draft. The bill was promptly introduced by Rep. George W. Andrews (D-Ala.).

Barden said he "understands" there is a shortage of ammunition in Korea and demanded, "Are we going to rise to the occasion?" Speaker Sam Rayburn complained the stoppage is "crippling the defense effort" and hinted moves to "strengthen the law."

Sen. Morse demanded the issues in the walkout be taken to arbitration.

Congressman Barden even took it for granted that America is at war and said, "Everybody should fight or work."

The howl in Congress does not seem to effect the men on "sick

leave." They seem to consider their modest demand for a 40-hour week, which other workers have had for 18 years, as at least as important as the war program.

ASK 40-HOUR WEEK

They are demanding the 40-hour week for 48 hours pay for 180,000 switchmen and yardmen, and rejected a 23-cent rise, and escalator clause, with the 40-hour week postponed indefinitely. Some 120,000 road men who were granted a raise of only five cents an hour and a cost-of-living escalator are demanded more substantial raises and other improvements. All railroad workers refuse to take the three-year duration for the pact upon which owners insist.

Until Sunday, the railroad operators had refused even to enter into new negotiations with the representatives of the four Brotherhood unions of operating employees. They held, and still hold, the position.

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Gold Asks Potofsky to Join Rally to Hit Rearming Nazis

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union and one of the initiators of the Protest German Rearmament Rally to be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, Thursday, sent the following telegram to Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and J. Breslaw, manager, Local 35, Cloak & Suit Pressers, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, inviting their participation in the rally:

Urgent request that you join me and other trade union leaders in addressing protest German Rearmament Rally Thursday, Feb. 8 at St. Nicholas Arena. Thousands of your members as well as other Americans suffered grievously from past German aggressions. Nazi industrialists and generals responsible for the destruction of six million Jews, millions of other nationals and who devastated innumerable countries are being returned to power. The cage which held these monsters for the past five years is being reopened and they are being rearmed to prepare for another round of murder, pillage and destruction. You will be serving the cause of trade unionism and you will be contributing materially to the peace of America and the entire world by participating in the Protest German Rearmament Rally.

The Labor Committee to Combat German Rearmament also announced that the following speakers will address the rally:

Rev. Willard Uphaus; Leo Krzycki; Rabbi Abraham J. Bick, Ben Gold and Albert E. Kahn.

Tickets, 50 each, are still available at union headquarters, fraternal organizations and the offices of the Labor Committee to Combat German Rearmament—22 E. 17 St., New York City, Room 601—AL 5-5858.

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China Says State Dep't Intrigue Keeps It from UN Hearing Today

LONDON, Feb. 5.—People's China announced today that because of State Department intrigue, its delegate cannot attend a United Nations debate tomorrow on a Soviet complaint of U.S. aggression against China. The Peking Radio, in a broadcast recorded here,

read into the minutes and distributed as an official UN document.

The broadcast said Chou replied to a cable dated Feb. 2 from Roberto Urdaneta Arbalaz, chairman of the Political Committee, announcing that the Committee had decided to discuss tomorrow the Soviet complaint of United States aggression against China.

Chou's cable, sent yesterday and broadcast today, asked, however, that a statement previously prepared by Chinese Delegate Wu Hsiu-Chuan during his visit to Lake Success last December, be

read into the minutes and distributed as an official UN document.

The broadcast said Chou replied to a cable dated Feb. 2 from Roberto Urdaneta Arbalaz, chairman of the Political Committee, announcing that the Committee had decided to discuss tomorrow the Soviet complaint of United States aggression against China.

The United States government

was accused in the complaint of bombing Manchuria and occupying Taiwan (Formosa).

Chou said his government originally had accepted the Committee's invitation of Nov. 24, 1950, to send a representative to the debate on the complaint. "However," he added, "as a result of domination by the United States, the Committee discontinued and de-

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ARMY SET TO DRAFT CHILDLESS HUSBANDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said today he has prepared an order cancelling the draft deferments of 220,000 childless husbands and other men with only one dependent.

He told the House Armed Services Committee President Truman still must sign the order before local draft boards can begin inducting such men into the Army. But he voiced confidence that his plan will have the Chief Executive's backing.

Meteor in Illinois

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 5.—A blazing streak of light that tore across the skies of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin apparently was a meteor, an expert said today. Dr. Bengt Stromgren, director of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., said the "red telephone pole" and the "blue baseball bat" that residents saw was probably a "fire ball" meteor.

THE WAR ECONOMY AND YOU YOUR WAGES

By George Morris
—See Page 6

Herman Newton's Widow Awarded \$50,281 Damages

The widow of Herman Newton, a Negro slain on Memorial Day 1949, by a Brooklyn cop was awarded \$50,281 damages last week in Kings County Supreme Court, it was learned yesterday. Four days earlier, Harvey Brown, a 31-year-old Negro factory worker, had been awarded \$60,000 damages against the city and two Brooklyn cops in Brooklyn Supreme Court for a beating which paralyzed his

left cheek, injured his hearing and left him with a metal plate in his head. Brown was beaten by Patrolmen John Tyson and Jerry E. Hogan.

Mrs. Lottie Newton, 23-year-old mother of one child, saw her husband slain by Patrolman Donald Mullen, after he berated the cop for reckless driving.

Mullen was cleared by Inspector Nicholas Pizarra, who was recently involved in the police graft deals. Mayor O'Dwyer at that time scoffed at the charges against the cop, and Mullen remained on the force.

The case against the city and Mullen was handled by attorney Samuel Korb.

Both the Newton and Brown judgments were expected to be appealed by the city and the policemen.

Justice in the Newton case was fought for by a broad coalition, including the Brooklyn NAACP, the CRC, the ALP, the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish War Veterans and tenant groups.

Mrs. Newton has been on relief since her husband's death.

Urge Hearing on Dictatorship Bill

The American Labor Party yesterday called upon Gov. Dewey to honor his public pledge and see to it that public hearings are held on the state civilian defense council bill, which would give Dewey dictatorial powers.

In a letter to the Governor, Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary, said:

"Although the 30-day period is about to expire, neither the Senate Finance Committee nor the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, which has custody of the bill, has fixed any date for public hearings.

"Instead, there has taken place a series of private conferences."

7,000 IN 5th DAY OF STRIKE AT LOCOMOTIVE PLANT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Feb. 5.—The strike of about 7,000 CIO United Steelworkers at three American Locomotive Co. plants went into its fifth day today, with negotiations still deadlocked over an average 16 cent hourly pay in-

crease." The strike affects plants at Auburn and Dunkirk, in addition to Alco's main plant here.

Federal and state mediators said new negotiation sessions probably would be called early this week.

Harlem Program Sunday To Honor Harriet Tubman

In honor of Negro History Week and the birthday of Harriet Tubman, heroic Negro soldier and leader of the Underground Railroad during the Civil War, a Harriet Tubman Memorial and cultural program will be presented Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11 at 3 p. m., in the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue.

Awards will be presented to

Mrs. Kay Gilbert, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Theresa Robinson, Viola Brown, Amy Mallard, Bessie Mitchell, the wives and mothers of the Martinsville Seven, Mrs. Rosalie McGee and Mrs. Rosalie Ingram.

The sponsoring committee includes Mrs. Marvel Cooke, Willa Burch, Nina Evans, Halois Moorhead and Dr. Clementine Paolone, Vicki Garvin, temporary chairman. All women and women's groups, particularly in the Harlem area, are invited to participate.

Stoolie Zack At IWO Trial

Joseph Zack Cornfedder, government stoolpigeon, yesterday took the stand in the New York Supreme Court hearing before Justice Henry Clay Greenberg in the attempt of the Dewey administration to liquidate the International Workers Order.

Zack witness followed Manning Johnson, Justice Department professional informer. He will be cross-examined today at 11 a. m. in Room 428 at the County Court building, Foley Square.

Daily Worker

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The Worker	1.50	1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.50	12.00
The Worker	1.50	1.50	2.50

HOW THEY'LL CELEBRATE FOSTER'S 70th BIRTHDAY

The 70th birthday anniversary of William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, Feb. 25, will be celebrated by Party organizations from coast to coast. Beside testimonial meetings scheduled in the major cities throughout the nation during February and March, in which the traditions and teachings of the veteran Marxist workingclass leader will be the theme, Party organizations are preparing to make the event an occasion for strengthening the Party in all of its fields of work.

Communist Party clubs are outlining special plans for the birthday celebration. They call for:

- Every member and every club to make the fight for peace the "central and over-all decisive task" by stimulating organization around immediate slogans of the recent national Party convention.
- Every member and club to pledge to fulfill the objectives in the current press drive, guaranteeing that the circulation goals set by the Party are reached by Feb. 25.
- Every member and club to join in renewed effort to complete registration of the Party membership by Feb. 25, making certain the highest registration.

State Party organizations have announced plans to launch special recruiting activities during February and March. Some Party groups have adopted the slogan: "Seventy Workers for Comrade Foster's 70th Birthday."

Italian-Americans Bring Derrick Plea to Mayor

Mayor Vincent Impellitteri refused yesterday morning to see a delegation of Italian-American citizens on the John Derrick case. Instead, a City Hall secretary permitted only

three members of the delegation to present their protest against the police killing of the Negro veteran and the city's failure to act against his slayers.

The delegation include Vito Magli, national secretary, Joint Council Italian-American Progressives; Mary Provenzano, chairman, New York Council, Garibaldi Society; Anthony Cattonar, Charles Saffero and Antonio Lombardo. Also associated with the protest were Italian-American members of the Fur Workers and United Shoe Workers.

Mayor Impellitteri was urged to ensure the criminal prosecution of Derrick's slayers; order removal of mounted police from Harlem and end discrimination and police brutality against Negro and Puerto Rican citizens.

The delegation told him in a statement left at City Hall:

"You, Mayor Impellitteri, who have come from the 1,000,000 Italian-Americans residing in New York, can hardly have forgotten the fact that for decades we Italian-

Americans have felt the cruelties of second-class citizenship. Now in the highest office in New York City, you are responsible for an official policy which seeks to whitewash this bestial police-crime."

The Grand Jury is scheduled to begin hearing over 45 witnesses today in the police killing of Negro veteran John Derrick. The probe will probably last two days, according to assistant district Karl Grebow who will be assisted by assistant district attorney William Loguen of Harlem.

Josephine Baker Asks Protests On Murder of Martinsville 7

Special to the Daily Worker

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Josephine Baker, famed Negro singing star now appearing here today, expressed her horror at the execution of the Martinsville Seven and suggested that the Negro people in America stop wherever they are, whatever they are doing, to pray and protest against the death of the Virginia Negro men.

Miss Baker achieved stardom in Paris where she has resided for more than 20 years.

200 Notables Sponsor Dinner for Dr. DuBois

More than 200 prominent individuals from all sections of the United States, among them Dr. Albert Einstein, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Langston Hughes, Leon Feuchtwanger, and Hon. J. Finley Wilson, have joined in sponsoring a testimonial dinner honoring Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on the occasion of his eighty-third birthday this month, it has been announced by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University sociologist, who is chairman of the testimonial sponsoring group.

Honorary chairman of the sponsoring group for the dinner to be held at the Essex House, New York City, the evening of Feb. 23, include Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University; Rabbi Abba Hill-el Silver of Cleveland; Thomas Mann, noted author; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington; Miss Mary White Ovington, a

founder of the NAACP; Dr. Alain Locke; Dr. William H. Jernagin; Carey McWilliams; and Bishop William J. Walls.

Other sponsors are Miss Edith Abbott, Hull House, Chicago; Dr. J. Burt Bouwmann, Executive Secretary, Michigan Council of Churches; Dr. and Mrs. U. Grant Dailey of Chicago; Dr. Charles C. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute; Atty. Belford V. Lawson, Jr., President, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Mrs. Gerri Major, Women's Editor, Amsterdam News; Rev. Dr. Louis L. Mann of Chicago; Mr. Herbert T. Miller, Brooklyn YMCA; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo; and Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Executive Secretary, American Teachers Association, Alabama.

Also Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President of Palmer Memorial Institute, North Carolina; Roscoe Dunjee, publisher of the Oklahoma City Black Dispatch;

W. C. Handy, veteran composer; Dr. Arthur Upham Pope; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robeson; Dr. Robert Morss Lovett; Lindsay H. White, President, New York Chapter NAACP; and Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Washington.

Among the sponsors representing the field of American letters, in which Dr. DuBois has gained preeminence, are Dr. Herbert Aptheker; Dr. Oliver C. Cox; Dr. Vida D. Scudder; Dr. Rayford Logan; Van Wyck Brooks; Howard Fast; Dr. Bliss Perry; and Dr. P. A. Sorokin.

Dr. Walter N. Beekman is Treasurer and Mrs. Alice Burghardt Crawford is Executive Secretary of the Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee. Further information and dinner reservations may be obtained from the office of the committee, 7 W. 125 St. N. Y. (ENright 9-1488).

Weinstock Regains Painter Fund Benefits

Louis Weinstock, whom the dictatorial clique now running Painters District Council 9 sought to deprive of the benefits of the industry's welfare plan, was reinstated as a good standing member of the Painting Industry Insurance Fund, it was learned yesterday.

Weinstock's employer, the Widart Painting Co. was informed that previous notice to it by the manager of the Fund that Weinstock's expulsion from the union removes him from the benefits was a "mistake." The company is asked to forward the payroll deduction check that was returned to it, and henceforth send the 7 percent remittances as for any other employees.

The Rank and File Committee, of which Weinstock was a leader since the cleanup of the racketeers in the thirties, viewed the development as an important victory towards ultimate reinstatement of Weinstock, Morris Gainer and Morris Davis, who were expelled on charges of Communism.

The development was also a blow at those in the Council's officialdom who had been maneuvering to deprive the expelled members of a right to earn a living in the industry.

It was Weinstock, and the administration under his leadership, that initiated the fight for and negotiated the employer-paid welfare plan.

Vishinsky Gives Note to U.S. Envoy

MOSCOW, Feb. 5.—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky today handed the United States, British and French envoys a note replying to an American-British-French Joint note of Jan. 23 proposing that delegates of the four powers meet in Paris to prepare for a Big Four meeting on Germany and other problems. This note had been in reply to an earlier note from the USSR requesting a meeting to discuss the problem of Germany.

The First Victims of Truman 'Emergency'

The National Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued the following statement, which was signed by Gus Hall, National Secretary; John Williamson, Labor Secretary, and Henry Winston, Organizational Secretary:

Claiming the existence of a "national emergency" as its pretext, the government has again moved to defeat the railroad workers' two-year fight for a 40-hour week at rates of pay comparable to other basic industries.

The government goes into court to secure a contempt citation against the railroad unions and also demands the membership list of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Undoubtedly they will then try to lodge a fake conspiracy charge against its members, as the Department of Justice charged against the Communist national leaders.

The White House issued what the newspapers called a "blistering statement" against the railroad workers, accusing them of "directly injuring our national security." Why doesn't President Truman concern himself with the security of our country and withdraw American troops from Korea. Why doesn't he place responsibility upon the railroad magnates for refusing to pay adequate wages to the railroad workers. That would be real concern for our national security.

Instead of that, President Truman is out to make the railroad workers the first victims of his recent declaration of a National Emergency and the wage-price "freeze."

THE RAILROAD WORKERS should get the support of entire labor movement, of the American people. The railroad workers struggle has become a fight to defend the economic standards and democratic rights of all workers against the onslaughts of Big Business, whose orders Truman is carrying out at home and abroad.

This attack upon the railroad workers followed on the heels of the government's announced wage-price "freeze." This occurred at a moment when prices and profits stood at the highest point in our history and when the rise in the cost of living had more than wiped out whatever gains had been won by labor over the past year.

The corporations welcomed this freeze. The day after it went into effect, the stock market took another jump. The 400 men who own half the corporate wealth of the United States knew what the freeze meant.

They knew it meant a lid on wages and a Roman holiday for the profiteers.

They knew that the wage freeze, coming on top of President Truman's declaration of a National Emergency, would mean that from now on all workers would face the kind of treatment—and worse—that the railroad workers are getting.

They knew it meant government backing for such low-wage evils as the freezing of jimcrow, with Negro workers consigned to the lowest paid jobs and the system of "last to be hired, first to be fired."

The plain fact is that Truman's freeze is a big part of the government's plot to make the people—the workers, the small farmers and the Negro people, first of all—pay as well as die for Wall Street's war program.

WHEN TRUMAN saw that the people would not voluntarily sacrifice for wars at preventing the independence of peoples, at looting the wealth of other lands and providing new

(Continued on Page 8)

'Sick Leaves' Spread On Nation's Roads; Parley Deadlocked

The nationwide "sick leave" movement among railroad workers continued to spread yesterday as it entered its seventh day while National Mediation Board officials in Washington, after new conferences with employer and union representatives, said there is a "complete deadlock."

John Thad Scott, chairman of the Board, said he "frankly is making no progress," and the situation is "as bad as it can be."

The rank-and-file movement continued despite a back-to-work plea issued by W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the main union involved. Kennedy complained to newsmen that his appeal spread over the front page of the *Trainman*, the union's official organ, "is held up in Cleveland by the post-office embargo."

With industrial plants throughout the country employing hundreds of thousands closing down, and more steel mills banked for lack of fuel and other supplies, War Production Chief Charles E. Wilson undertook a personal appeal to the railroad workers over a four-network hookup.

SERVICES CUT

Almost every major railroad in the country was either partially or entirely crippled. The New York Central scheduled only seven trains westward compared with the normal schedule of 175. The New York Central, Pennsylvania and New Haven and Hartford were forced to discontinue commuter service used daily by about 135,000 persons.

The effect was to shift a heavier load on the city's subways as those arriving from nearby points parked cars near stations and took the city's transportation for the rest of the day.

CONGRESSMEN HOWL

In Congress, a bi-partisan howl was raised against the railroad workers with the epithet of "traitor" thrown at them by Dixiecrat Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia.

ISSUES IN THE STRIKE

Railroad workers have demanded the following FOR TWO YEARS:

For switchmen and yard workers, the 40-hour week and a raise of 31 cents an hour to bring their earnings to what they received for 48 hours.

For road men whose earnings are based on mileage, commensurate raises and improvements.

The memorandum to which the four Brotherhood chiefs agreed in December, in a White House conference, gave to switchmen and yard workers a 23-cent raise, and a two-cent cost-of-living escalator, to take effect Jan. 1; and to road men a five-cent hourly raise, and five cents on the escalator to take effect Jan. 1. Both groups would be bound by a no-strike rule and a three-year moratorium on wages or other clauses.

The memorandum was rejected at meetings of lodge representatives of each of the respective Brotherhoods.

Unions affected are the Brotherhoods of Trainmen; Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors.

Chairman Graham A. Barden, (D-NC), of the House Labor Committee, said he favors a bill drafting railroad men on "sick leave" who were deferred for the military draft. The bill was promptly introduced by Rep. George W. Andrews (D-Ala.).

Barden said he "understands" there is a shortage of ammunition in Korea and demanded, "Are we going to rise to the occasion?" Speaker Sam Rayburn complained the stoppage is "crippling the defense effort" and hinted moves to "strengthen the law."

Sen. Morse demanded the issues in the walkout be taken to arbitration.

Congressman Barden even took it for granted that America is at war and said, "Everybody should fight or work."

The howl in Congress does not seem to effect the men on "sick leave." They seem to consider their modest demand for a 40-hour week, which other workers have had for 18 years, as at least as important as the war program.

ASK 40-HOUR WEEK

They are demanding the 40-hour week for 48 hours pay for 180,000 switchmen and yardmen, and rejected a 23-cent rise, and escalator clause, with the 40-hour week postponed indefinitely. Some 120,000 road men who were granted a raise of only five cents an hour and a cost-of-living escalator are demanded more substantial raises and other improvements. All railroad workers refuse to take the three-year duration for the pact upon which owners insist.

Until Sunday, the railroad operators had refused even to enter into new negotiations with the representatives of the four Brotherhood unions of operating employees. They held, and still hold, the pose

(Continued on Page 9)

Gold Asks Potofsky to Join Rally to Hit Rearming Nazis

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union and one of the initiators of the Protest German Rearmament Rally to be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, Thursday, sent the following telegram to Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and J. Breslaw, manager, Local 35, Cloak & Suit Pressers, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, inviting their participation in the rally:

Urgent request that you join me and other trade union leaders in addressing protest German Rearmament Rally Thursday, Feb. 8 at St. Nicholas Arena. Thousands of your members as well as other Americans suffered grievously from past German aggressions. Nazi industrialists and generals responsible for the destruction of six million Jews, millions of other nationals and who devastated innumerable countries are being returned to power. The cage which held these monsters for the past five years is being reopened and they are being rearmed to prepare for another round of murder, pillage and destruction. You will be serving the cause of trade unionism and you will be contributing materially to the peace of America and the entire world by participating in the Protest German Rearmament Rally.

The Labor Committee to Combat German Rearmament also announced the following speakers will address the rally:

Rev. Willard Uphaus; Leo Krzycki; Rabbi Abraham J. Bick, Ben Gold and Albert E. Kahn.

Tickets, 50 each, are still available at union headquarters, fraternal organizations and the offices of the Labor Committee to Combat German Rearmament—22 E. 17 St., New York City, Room 601—AL 5-5858.

China Says State Dep't Intrigue Keeps It from UN Hearing Today

LONDON, Feb. 5.—People's China announced today that because of State Department intrigue, its delegate cannot attend a United Nations debate tomorrow on a Soviet complaint of U.S. aggression against China. The Peking Radio, in a broadcast recorded here,

read into the minutes and distributed as an official UN document. The broadcast said Chou replying to a cable dated Feb. 2 from Roberto Urdaneta Arbalaz, chairman of the Political Committee, announcing that the Committee had decided to discuss tomorrow the Soviet complaint of United States aggression against China.

The United States government was accused in the complaint of bombing Manchuria and occupying Taiwan (Formosa). Chou said his government originally had accepted the Committee's invitation of Nov. 24, 1950, to send a representative to the debate on the complaint. "However," he added, "as a result of domination by the United States, the Committee discontinued and de-

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(Continued on Page 9)

ARMY SET TO DRAFT CHILDLESS HUSBANDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said today he has prepared an order cancelling the draft deferments of 220,000 childless husbands and other men with only one dependent.

He told the House Armed Services Committee President Truman still must sign the order before local draft boards can begin inducting such men into the Army. But he voiced confidence that his plan will have the Chief Executive's backing.

Meteor in Illinois

CALENA, Ill., Feb. 5.—A blazing streak of light that tore across the skies of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin apparently was a meteor, an expert said today. Dr. Bengt Stromgren, director of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., said the "red telephone pole" and the "blue baseball bat" that residents saw was probably a "fire ball" meteor.

THE WAR ECONOMY AND YOU YOUR WAGES

By George Morris
—See Page 6

UAW 'Fingerman' Held for Perjury

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5 (FP).—A county grand jury investigation into official corruption here was climaxed with return of an indictment on criminal charges against former cop Al Guasti, recently used by the regional office of the CIO United Auto Workers here as a fingerman against progressives.

By his own admission, Guasti moved into his UAW setup after resigning under fire as sheriff's department captain in charge of the anti-subversive detail.

Guasti was charged in the grand jury indictment with perjury. He was accused specifically of lying when he denied writing Asst. Police Chief Joseph Reed a scorching demand that he keep his men out of unincorporated county territory. The letter was written shortly after a police raid on a bookie joint located near a plushier joint now exposed as headquarters of a \$7,000,000 gambling empire.

Last month Guasti admitted to reporters that he entered union circles at the request of UAW Regional Director Cyril O'Halloran.

"You know, I used to be head

of the sheriff's anti-subversive squad," Guasti said at the time. "When I took my retirement, O'Halloran and the boys wanted me to continue that line of work. I was doing some anti-subversive investigating for the union."

Guasti said he was paid nothing for his services. O'Halloran said he was paid \$75 a week. Even \$75 a week, however, is petty for Guasti, UAW officials in the anti-O'Halloran faction pointed out as they indicated the ex-sheriff might well be mixed up in a horse-betting syndicate reportedly mushrooming in the area's vast auto and aircraft factories.

Opposing O'Halloran's bid for reelection to the regional directorship is Clarence Stinson, discharged former assistant regional director and president of the Los Angeles CIO Council, which was reorganized almost three years ago in a move to wrest control from left-wing unions.

Stinson complained to O'Halloran of Guasti's activities in the union. Referring to the complaint, O'Halloran told other UAW officials that Guasti "informed me immediately after the charges that

he would not appear at the international headquarters at any time in the future."

The regional director said he agreed "even though I know any associations have been completely honorable and often of particular benefit to many of our rank-and-file members. It is difficult to explain to many of our local union leaders who have been aided through Guasti's influence why we have acceded to pressure."

Indicted with Guasti were dismissed Sheriff's Capt. Carl Pearson and suspended Sgt. Lawrence Schaffer. Both were charged not only with failing to enforce bawling laws, but with obstructing justice.

The latter charge concerned the pair's denial that they took the initiative in arranging a meeting 12 hours before his murder with Samuel Rummel, lawyer for underworld kingpin Mickey Cohen. They insisted Rummel phoned them. But Guasti cracked under a three-hour grilling to admit it was he who phoned Pearson to arrange the meeting, purpose of which was to discuss opening of the grand jury investigation the next day into the \$7,000,000 bookie front.

Anti-Labor Agency Spent \$1,000,000 For Propaganda

By Federated Press

The Committee for Constitutional Government spent close to \$1,000,000 on its anti-people propaganda activities last year.

The big business-subsidized out-

fit revealed the financial extent of its operations in an appeal for support of its new weekly publication, Spotlight For The Nation. The weekly, started Jan. 1, will be one of the major outlets for the committee's propaganda efforts against health insurance, social security, FEPC and other measures which it describes as socialistic.

Financial report of the CCG shows the organization spent \$870,981.09 in 1950, indicating a big step-up in its activities. In May, 1950, the House Buchanan Committee investigating lobbying reported that the CCG had admitted spending \$1,571,240.72 during the 38 months the lobbying registration act had then been in effect.

The 1950 report said the committee had spent over \$395,000 on literature, \$100,000 on postage and over \$210,000 to maintain a mailing department of about 55 employees and regional field representatives.

In addition, it spent nearly \$70,000 on salaries, including "special services for research, outside editorial work." Another item in the report lumped together travel expenses of field representatives, costs of field meetings and maintenance of a Washington office at a cost of nearly \$38,000. The committee said it spent \$71,500 for telephone and telegraph, "including appeals to Congress, state legislators and editors when critical issues were up for decision."

The committee said it had received over \$242,000 in outright contributions, with the remainder of its expenses being met by the sale of literature.

According to a report the CCG filed with the Buchanan Committee, it has sent out 83 million pieces of literature—booklets, pamphlets, editorial reprints and articles—and 760,000 books in the last seven years.

A breakdown of the 1950 report showed it had distributed 120,000 pieces of literature attacking health insurance, 106,700 pieces in favor of the Taft-Hartley law, 320,675 booklets on "labor monopolies" and other anti-labor topics, and 571,000 reprints of congressional speeches, sent out postage-free under congressional franks.

It also distributed over a half million copies of The Road Ahead by former America Firster John T. Flynn, which is a sweeping attack on progressive legislation and the labor movement.

In a letter to subscribers asking support of Spotlight and other CCG publications, treasurer Sumner Gerard boasted that the nationwide distribution of The Road Ahead was responsible for the defeat in the last elections of Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and Sen. Frank Graham (D-NC).

The CCG said one of its major distribution goals in the coming year will be top level business leaders who "can give financial support through bulk subscriptions for their own key personnel and for distribution in home cities and states and nationally."

The committee said its 1950 propaganda had been distributed to educators, clergymen, farm leaders, editors, members of Congress, schools, colleges and universities. Founder of the CCG, parent outfit of a number of anti-labor hate groups, is publisher Frank E. Gannett. It is headed by Edward Rumely, convicted as an unregistered German agent in World War I.

Win Bail for Gary Negro Held For Extradition

GARY, Ind., Feb. 5.—Herman Lawrence, a Negro youth has been released on bail after being held in the Gary city jail for 47 days. Herman escaped last summer from the Kilby, Ala. prison where he was sentenced to 16 years for allegedly stealing a pistol.

Someone informed the police and Herman was arrested by Gary police and held for extradition. The local NAACP hearing of the case tried to get his release.

It was only after members of the big Gary CIO—Steel local 1014, churches, the Labor Youth League, the Civil Rights Congress and other began demanding his release that Lawrence was freed on \$2,000 bail which was posted by the NAACP. A hearing on the governor's warrant for extradition will be held on Feb. 9.

Ban People's Newspaper In Greece

PRAGUE, Feb. 5. (Telepress).—Greece's only democratic daily newspaper, the Athens Demokratikos has been banned under articles of the notorious "Third Decree," which was suspended shortly before the elections of last March. However, by Royal Decree, the articles of this former decree have now been reestablished.

Democratikos, which was published by member of parliament Dyonisios Christakes, was banned because it published articles on the World Peace Congress, imperialist aggression in Korea, and had criticized the political conduct of the government.

It is considered especially significant that the paper should have been banned at a time when the monarchofascist Supreme War Council, meeting in the presence of the American Ambassador and the chiefs of the American and British military missions, is planning aggression against Albania and Bulgaria.

Carolina Bill Would Ban CP

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5.—A bill was introduced last week in the North Carolina General Assembly aimed at outlawing the Communist Party in the state, it was learned today.

The new bill, HB 176, sponsored by Representatives Shreve and Regan, is similar to the Shreve-Regan bill which failed to pass in the last General Assembly two years ago. The measure would require a non-Communist "loyalty" oath of all state, county and municipal employees. It also makes it a felony for anyone to belong to an organization which "advocates or teaches" the overthrow of the government by "force or violence."

FBI INFORMER HAS RECORD OF 8 ARRESTS

By William Allan

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—An FBI informer was revealed by Hearst's Detroit Times to have been arrested eight times in the past 10 years. The informer, Glen Irving, recently set himself up as the organizer of an outfit called the "Liberty League" and was summoned to appear in court on charges of soliciting funds without a city permit.

Irving had been soliciting used car dealers for money to wage an anti-Communist campaign. He recently offered Wayne University heads the names of "Communists in the faculty" whom he said should be fired.

Irving admitted he was in the pay of the FBI, was sent here from Seattle, Wash., to hang around student progressive circles picking up names and "reports" to turn over to the FBI.

In 1941 Irving was shot when home and was put on probation for five years. Other arrests were for investigation, breaking probation, disturbing the peace, being drunk and a traffic violation—eight arrests since November 1940.

Last December he was called as a stool pigeon witness for the Mayor's Loyalty investigating committee which was trying to frame Tom Coleman, Negro leader of the United Public workers union. He testified he saw and was introduced to Coleman at a meeting. Under questioning he admitted he had never seen Coleman until shown his picture in a newspaper.

After he was booted out of progressive organizations, he publicly announced to the Hearst press that "he had been a member of the Communist Party" and wanted to "tell all." So Hearst assigned their chief fabricator, one Jack Pickering, to take the stool pigeon's tale and weave it into the usual Hearst pack of lies and distortions. Now that the Hearst papers have milked this stool for all he is "worth" they have revealed his police record to show "what kind of people the Communists are." They of course did not mention Irving's own admission in City Hall that he was hired by the FBI some years ago and sent into progressive organizations.

Marine Cooks Weigh Demands For Pay Hike

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union in all ports this week are discussing demands for a wage increase.

National officers of the union, in a complete rejection of the wage-price formula, said last Monday that the soaring cost of living the past three months and the fallibility of the so-called wage-price freeze made wage increases for seamen mandatory.

MCS president Hugh Bryson pointed out that prices were frozen at their highest point at a time when price increases far outdistanced wage increases in maritime and every other industry.

Bryson claimed that the set-up of the wage-price control board would be most conciliatory to management and that many adjustments would be made to up the price of many commodities.

He predicted that the auto industry, first frozen, would be granted a 5 percent price increase adjustment between now and March 1.

He pointed out that there was no control of food prices, because there is no ceiling on agriculture, which depends on parity, which can change.

In all-out condemnation of the wage freeze Bryson said, "It will take a lot of red tape to get a few pennies while price increases will mount into nickels, dimes and dollars."

Grenades Explode in Saigon Cafe

SAIGON, Indo-China, Feb. 5.—Six grenades were hurled today into a downtown bar crowded with French soldiers and American sailors from the aircraft carrier Windham Bay. Five were injured. The Windham Bay docked here earlier today with 44 Bearcat fighters and other military equipment—the biggest single shipment so far of American military aid to French imperialist troops.

Harlem Program Sunday To Honor Harriet Tubman

In honor of Negro History Week and the birthday of Harriet Tubman, heroic Negro soldier and leader of the Underground Railroad during the Civil War, a Harriet Tubman Memorial and cultural program will be presented Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11 at 3 p. m., in the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Avenue.

Awards will be presented to Mrs. Kay Gilbert, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Theresa Robinson, Viola Brown, Amy Mallard, Bessie Mitchell, the wives and mothers of the Martinsville Seven, Mrs. Rosalie McGee and Mrs. Rosalie Ingram.

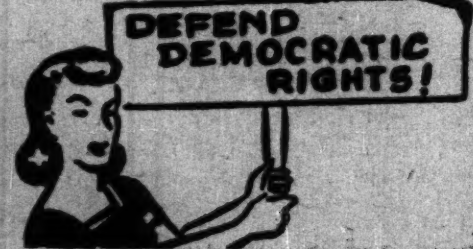
The sponsoring committee includes Mrs. Marvel Cooke, Willa Burch, Nina Evans, Halois Moorhead and Dr. Clementine Paolone, Vicki Garvin, temporary chairman. All women and women's groups, particularly in the Harlem area, are invited to participate.

Daily Worker

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Los Angeles Streets Ring with Pleas For Peace By 750 Roving Pickets

Special to the Daily Worker

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5.—"I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier!"

The refrain of the old song has new meaning in Los Angeles today.

It was the theme of a picket line for peace, in which some 750 persons participated, it was reported by Charles Glenn, executive secretary of the Southern California Peace Council. The roving pickets covered the downtown shopping centers and distributed 14,000 leaflet-petitions urging Congress to block plans for the proposed 27-month draft of youth for universal military service.

"The reaction from the people on the streets was excellent," reported Glenn. "Everyone was interested. Many of the demonstrators were stopped by people who

asked questions showing real concern. Several shoppers joined the groups as they passed large department stores."

Pasadena sent a motorcade, the cars decorated with signs saying: "A World in Peace—Not in Pieces."

Some came from as far away as Long Beach and San Pedro and the far reaches of the San Fernando Valley. Many were mothers. Dozens were veterans, the "ruptured duck" discharge emblem of World War II gleaming on the lapels.

CHILDREN

There were approximately 50 children ranging in age from 3 to 14. Almost 150 high school students and draft age youth showed up.

There were Negroes, Mexican-Americans and other minority peoples. There were church-goers and trade

unionists.

Among the leaders were three well-known Negroes—Mrs. Jacqueline Clack, a delegate to the recent Warsaw Peace Conference; Charles Mosely, and David Ayers of the Young Progressives.

"Wives, Not Widows," read the signs carried by young women. The placards of young men read: "Draftmen for Peace—Not Draftees for War."

"Stop Our Nightmares—No More Bomb Drills," read the sign carried by one child. Another was: "Don't Draft My Daddy—I Want Peace."

Since the demonstration, the Southern California Peace Council has received many requests for a repeat performance, reported Glenn.

Several similar peace demonstrations on a community basis are planned for the near future, he said.

Voice of Americans...Voice of Americans...Voice of Americans...

'Doesn't Want to Be a Gold Star Mother'

TACOMA, Feb. 5.—A distraught Tacoma mother, Mrs. Theresa McDougall, 4608 South L St., wrote the editor of the Tacoma News-Tribune and asked: "Will you listen to my plea?"

"I don't want to be a Gold Star Mother," she wrote. "That is scant salve on a wound too deep in the heart to ever entirely heal."

"Wife of a veteran of World War I.

"Mother of a veteran of World War II.

"Mother of a new inductee of World War III.

"Grandmother of three little grandsons. For what? For what?"

"I don't want to give my sons to their country. I want a country to give my sons a country they can be proud of, a country they can work and strive for."

"A country where there is unity of purpose and prayerful cooperation among its leaders."

"A country where the blood and limbs and lives

of its youth are of more value than dollars and greed and graft."

"I want a country they can be proud to die for when the need is real."

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5.—Clifford H. Thomas, the brother of a GI killed in Korea, writes bitterly to the East Minneapolis Argus of the "Korean fiasco" and demands: "Impeach Truman and all other leaders who fail in their duty to their country." He urges as a "solution to the problem"—"Create a third political party of men and women whose hearts are for the welfare of ALL and who start building a better America, better relations with ALL nations, and who realize that money is but a medium of exchange, a not a god to be worshipped seven days a week."

Thomas concludes: "Can we do it? If you ACT and DO IT NOW, there may still be a chance."

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—A 16-year-old veteran of the Korean war, back home, said American soldiers don't understand why they were sent to Korea.

"The boys don't know what they are fighting for," Lewis Norman said in a talk before the Hopkinsville Rotary Club.

Norman joined the army a little more than a year ago by disguising his age. The youth's mother protested to authorities when she learned her son had been sent into combat at the age of 16. Her protest led to his discharge.

Norman told of marching to the Manchurian border with his own company. Norman said half of the men in his company were killed, that he spent eight days in a foxhole near the Manchurian border and went two days and three nights without food or water before the Americans retreated.

Voice of Americans...Voice of Americans...Voice of Americans...

Hundreds Defy KKK to Demand Peace

RICE LAKE, Wis., Feb. 5.—Hundreds of citizens in this farming community and the small industrial town of Rice Lake are signing a petition to their congressmen demanding peace. They are signing the petition of the Citizens Committee for Peace demanding withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea in defiance of a recent placing of a KKK-cross riddled with bullets in front of the farm home of Herman Oleson. Oleson is well-known in the area for his activities in the peace move-

ment, Civil Rights Congress and Progressive Party.

The refusal of the people here to be intimidated into silence on their desire for peace is demonstrated by the petition, which declares:

"We demand that all advocates of peace be allowed to press their opinion. We resent the Hitler pattern of shouting Red when anyone talks peace. We cannot expect the people of the world to believe that we intend to liberate them while we have political oppression at

home."

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 5.—The Greenwich Times gave front-page space to a story headed: "30 Sign Petition Against U. S. Resolution to Brand Red China as Aggressor." The petition was circulated by Mrs. Nora Stanton Barney, architect, because, she said: "I thought I would make my own investigation as to whether the public was 'behind' branding China an aggressor." She said that more signatures could have

been obtained with a few days more work.

She added: "I also found a few people who agreed with us but were afraid to sign for fear that it might be construed that they were not loyal, and therefore endanger their jobs. It seems as though our democracy has come to a pretty pass when we do not dare criticize our government if we do not agree with them."

ASKOV, Minn., Feb. 5.—The Askov American has reprinted

a resolution addressed to Truman by the Progressive Club of Willow River, Minn., demanding the removal of MacArthur and U. S. withdrawal from Korea. The resolution said in part: "What do we want in Korea 5,000 miles from the U.S.A.? The other allies are not helping us, we are the suckers and we don't like it. Let the Koreans fight their own battles. We demand our boys be brought home as MacArthur said and didn't mean. But we mean it."

Voice of Americans...Voice of Americans...Voice of Americans...

91% In Oregon Poll Say: Quit Korea

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5.—More than 91 percent of the persons polled by radio station KPOJ and the Portland Journal want the U. S. to get out of Korea, it has been announced. Listeners to news programs on the station were asked, beginning Jan. 10, "Should we be in Korea?"

On Jan. 26, in a front-page story headlined "Huge Majority Says 'Pull Out of Korea,'" the Journal revealed that 274 of the 300 who replied answered "no."

The results, the Journal indicated, represented the outpour-

ings of those who felt strongly enough about the question to sit down and write cards or letters."

Replies "steamed with resentment" and "indignation." Mrs. George Nash, Vancouver, Wash., wrote: "If the big question was up to the mothers of America

whether our boys stay or get out of Korea, they all would have been out long ago."

One writer suggested that we "try and find some good points in the Russian and Chinese governments and copy them." Mrs. H. L. Strong of Vancouver asserted that "if we brand China

an aggressor it might only start a third world war."

Significantly, despite the overwhelming majority opposed to U. S. intervention, the Journal quoted more from the 26 demanding continuation of the Korean war than of the 274 who wanted the U. S. to pull out.

Voice of Americans...Voice of Americans...Voice of Americans...

Textile Manufacturer Says: Quit Korea

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5.—Many American have concluded that "we should never have gone in" to Korea, a large advertisement in the Journal here by the Harrisville Company textile mill declares. Signed by Austin T. Levy, company president, the ad asserts: "We should strive again for some kind of international accord."

"It would be hard to convince the people of Texas," the ad said, "that an army of 250,000 Asiatics which had devastated Mexico, encamped on the southern bank of the Rio Grande, was a demonstration of friendship."

Levy is the defeated candidate for U. S. Senator in the last election. He is a Republican. His ad appeared in all

other Rhode Island papers, including the Westerly Sun, Pawtucket Times and Woonsocket Call. After evacuation of Korea, the ad asserted: "We could then discuss the future of Korea, Formosa and the recognition of Communist China."

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5.—Congress never heard the phrase, "Blessed are the peace makers," Mrs. R. C. McIntyre writes the Press in condemnation of the withholding of food for India because of that country's effort to "negotiate a peace between the East and West."

J. W. writes the Post-Gazette: "My mother served as nurse in France during World War I. My two other brothers

and myself followed with a trip abroad several years ago—Germany, Guam and Italy respectively."

"Two brothers, younger than myself, are being inducted. The youngest isn't quite ripe—he's only 17."

"I hope the Administration straightens things out in a hurry. The family can't buck the law of averages indefinitely."

SEATTLE, Feb. 5.—A call on the American people unitedly to fight to "get rid of war and the armaments program" was sounded at a public mass meeting here by Vincent Hallinan, chief defense attorney in the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt perjury frame-up case.

Speaking under the auspices of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the San Francisco attorney was cheered when he added that we must get "our army out of Korea by any means we can and prevent more Koreans."

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 5.—W. L. Lance of Chase, writes to the Times-Leader Evening Star:

"It seems to me that we are going about settling our differences with Russia, whatever these differences may be, in a highly impractical way."

"We propose to enlist an army of 3,500,000 men, and to raise funds in the hundreds of billions to equip and supply them. We

do not even know that we can win a war with Russia. Judging from our experience in Korea, and that of Napoleon and Hitler in Russia, our chances would be slim."

"The chances of incurring additional dislike and hatred, as is already the case in Korea with the bombing of non-combatants and wholesale destruction of towns and villages and by our interference in Asiatic affairs—whether we are right or wrong—will be excellent. The ultimate result of such a war could only be disastrous to us and to our commerce."

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 5.—Stanley Jones of Rice Lake, (Continued on Page 10)

Of Things to Come Genocide Is U. S. Policy

By John Pittman

HEINRICH HIMMLER, it is said, was kind to his children, loved Beethoven, and liked to read Poetry aloud. And Alfred Krupp, whose liberty and property were just restored by Commissioner McCloy, is said to be a patron of the arts. But what has this to do with twenty million dead—the men, women and children shot, clubbed, bombed, tortured, gassed or incinerated by German fascism?

General Douglas MacArthur, we are told, is a model father and husband. Harry S. Truman made frequent trips to the side of his ailing mother. But does this stir admiration for MacArthur amongst the women and children—those who are left—of Korea? Or bring joy to the mothers of scores of Negro GIs "sacrificed" as shock troops and rear guards or court-martialed and sentenced to long years of life at hard labor?

No, brother! Not by the mannerisms of individuals do we judge the trends of the time, or even the cause and effect of events, not to mention their inter-connectedness, their relation one to another. And there is a connection here—a kinship between the intentional mass slaughter of millions of Korean men, women and children and the cold-blooded ruination of their homes and towns; the forcing through the UN of the brand of aggressor on the Chinese People's Republic and the series of atomic weapons tests in New Mexico; the courts-martial and discriminatory use of Negro troops in Korea and the execution of the seven Martinsville Negro victims of rape-frameup and lynch-justice.

And there is also a connection between all these events and the Reichstag Fire, Nuremberg laws, concentration camps, gas-vans and crematoria of German fascism. It is a clear and direct connection, the connection between parent and child, for all these phenomena were generated by a single force—imperialism. Each and all—they are the product of imperialism; and what is more, imperialism at bay.

CERTAIN PARALLELS between German imperialism and the imperialism of the duPonts, Mellons, Morgans and Rockefellers were brought sharply into focus last week by Commissioner McCloy's pardon of Krupp and other Nazi war criminals. But they are also reflected in the fact that whereas the first victims of German imperialism were the Communists and Jews, the first victims of U.S. imperialism are the Communists and Negroes. And as the next victims of German imperialism were the Poles and Czechs, "inferior peoples" in the Nazis' catalogue of "races," so the next victims of U.S. imperialism were Koreans and Chinese, also "lesser breeds" in the Anglo-Saxon racist ethnology.

Differences there were, of course, but it is the similarities which tell of a common parentage. The parent tries naturally to disown these monstrous offspring, and to ascribe them to accident, chance, or to an alien seed. But in these incredibly hideous horrors are the tell-tale marks of man-shaped ghouls living off the blood of humanity, the marks of a senile, sadistic system doomed to early death, and therefore resolved that its end shall be the world's end.

SUCH SIMILARITIES explain partly why a number of leading Negro intellectuals, many months before the execution of the Martinsville Seven, observed the peculiar "coincidence" of the barbaric mass slaughter of Koreans by U.S. troops, the mass courts-martial of Negro GIs, the threats to atom-bomb China, and the rising wave of police brutalities against Negroes here at home. Their observations were, of course, self-interested ones, for it is quite fresh in everyone's memory that the Nazis began their program of exterminating whole peoples by first liquidating the intellectuals.

So that to these Negro intellectuals, who are not even close to Marxism, it seems apparent that U. S. imperialism is moving swiftly to attempt the mass incineration of colored peoples. Since the execution of the Martinsville Seven showed so clearly how federal, state, and local government are conspiratorially linked in murdering Negroes, and since the treatment of Negro GIs in Korea showed how closely linked are foreign policy and domestic policy, it is probable that some Negro intellectuals will draw the obvious conclusion.

This obvious conclusion—of grim and grisly portent to all people, white and Negro, in the United States—is that inherent in imperialism at bay is the tendency to genocide.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

Sends \$25 to
'Marvelous Paper'

NORTHPORT, L. I.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I enclose \$25 for my subscription to the Daily Worker. We must keep it alive. I'll contribute that as long as I live, not too long to be alive I fear, for I am nearing my 85th year, and am nearly blind (one eye is totally). Pardon the illegibility — and keep the Worker alive if possible.

Sometimes it is darkest before the dawn. If only for the sake of the children keep it alive. I know the staff must have suffered, struggled on in face of contumely and discouragement and privation, and bravely carried on this marvelous paper.

My home is too inaccessible to enable me to go about for subs—take this check as a desire to help.

Yours for a free press,
L.S.M.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR says that the "entire Communist fifth column . . . could not have tied this country so completely in knots or caused a fraction of the damage achieved by the vicious, unlawful, wildcat 'sick' strike of the railroads." The Mirror demands that the government crush the walkout. Its hysteria proves again that to Wall Street the "Communist fifth column" is a label to be pinned on workers as soon as they get militant. And the Mirror, screaming that this is a strike against the "nation's security in war," dares not examine the obvious fact that the railroad workers are denying that our national security is at stake in Korea.

THE NEWS, which used to thunder about the infamy of Pearl Harbor, says that rearming the Japanese fascists "sounds like a good Moscow-infuriating deal to us."

THE COMPASS's T. O. Thackrey declares that the execution of the Martinsville Seven was a "bitter defeat for democracy." He calls for support to the defense of the Trenton Six, and says "Communist interest and Communist agitation caused the reinvestigation of the case of these men, and a reversal of their conviction. And the Civil Rights Congress provided the money and the skill which thus far have saved the lives of the condemned Trenton Six."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE says that "our political philosophy can withstand the test of scrutiny far more convincingly than Soviet Russia's." The

Trib also says that "railroads must run," meaning that the strike must be broken. Under our "democratic" system, as scrutiny convincingly shows, the workers have a right to strike until the government helps the bosses drive them back to work.

THE POST's Robert Shaplen informs us from a Hong Kong hotel that "there has never been, in all Chinese history, a government so 'hated' as Mao Tse-tung's. Why he's even forced land reform on the country! But no mere correspondent can out-fantasy columnist Max Lerner. He says 'Lenin would have been horrified at what Stalin has wrought.' While the Post itself performs the neat trick of 'condemning' the release of Nazi Krupp without a word about the Truman-Wall Street gang who freed him.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN now explains that "technically" the Korean War "was not really OUR war. It was a United Nations war. . . ."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM's Robert Ruark explains that it would be the "mark of a fascist state to downgrade them (prices) in the interests of the people."

THE TIMES comes up with a new strikebreaking angle. It seems that "the people of this country have a right to uninterrupted train service." The Times also confesses that "Marshal Tito's army is not precisely as good as it looks in the picture papers." Is this a build-up for an Eisenhower army to move in to "protect" Yugoslavia? R. F.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

2. The War Economy and You: What's Happening to Wages

THE WAR ECONOMY, as its managers say, is only getting into stride. But already, it is evident, something very drastic is happening to pay envelopes.

The Truman administration—and in this respect it has the full support of the Republicans—is endeavoring to blitz through far-reaching wage, price, manpower, tax and other regulations while a great many workers are still under illusion that their recent pay increases will stick. Recent raises, usually 10 percent, a pickup in work and some overtime on war orders, provided some temporary relief.

But what has happened to the pay envelope?

The Wage Stabilization Board's announcement that wage increases negotiated prior to the date of the freeze order, could take effect, was widely hailed as a sign of a "thawing" of the freeze. The general pattern for the "approved" raises is 10 percent or less.

IN THE MEANTIME, the nine-member tripartite board is wrangling over a formula. At this writing, the three industry members want the raise allowance to be an 8 percent maximum, with welfare and fringe concessions included in the allowance and they want the period for that allowance to run back to January, 1950. If they have their way, anyone who received as much as 8 percent a year ago, would be through with raises for the "duration."

With the public members as "mediators," it is possible that in the end the 10 percent "5th round" raises will be allowed as of the mid-1950 period when the Korean war began.

But, whether a worker already had his 10 percent or must still squeeze it out of his employer, the fact is that it has already evaporated. Since Korea, the cost of living went up roughly 10 points on the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, to the all-time high of 178.4. That takes care of about 6 percent of the raise. The food items in the index, half of the worker's budget, rose more than 20 points—by 10 percent. Which means that those with average earnings are hit even harder. Add the tax hike, and there goes your 10 percent.

This short-range effect is only a small indication of what is taking place. The workers are asked to bear new tax deductions and price increases, after a period since the end of the last war, in which REAL earnings declined steadily. As BLS monthly computations in the Monthly Labor Review show, the \$60.32 average weekly earnings in manufacturing in August amounted to only \$33.39 in terms of 1939 dollars for a family of four. Since August, there was a rise in weekly earnings to about \$62 but the rise in prices reduced the purchasing power to an even lower figure in terms of 1939 dollars.

BUT THIS STILL DOES NOT reveal the whole truth. The BLS index is biased against the worker. For example, it still holds that 40 percent of a family's wages goes for food. This may have been true some time in the past. Food prices have climbed so much faster than other items on the index that for the average \$62-worker it is more correct to say that food eats up 50 percent of his pay envelope. The BLS index itself proves it.

In August, 1945, when the war ended, the cost-of-living index stood at 129.3—29.3 above the pre-war level. It climbed 49 points since, to 178.4. But the food sector of the index stood at 140.9 in August, 1945, and climbed 80 points since to 220.5 today. While the general index climbed 38 percent, food rose by 57 percent.

Taxes, not included in the index, tell a similar story. One earning the average weekly \$62 in manufacturing today buys less with it than he did in 1945 with the average of \$44.39. In addition, in 1945, he paid little or no tax while today, after exemptions, he has a sizable amount of the cheaper dollars on which he must pay a tax. The illusory nature of some of the "high wages" of today is even more apparent to auto workers who average \$75 a week.

The program, therefore, is aimed as follows:

Wages to stand still, at best. Food, not controlled, will continue to rise, and eat up a rising percentage of the worker's budget. Taxes, due for another hike and more in the future, will eat up a greater chunk of what's left. Thus, even today, the workers at, or below, the \$62 average in manufacturing, can hardly think of clothes or durable goods.

Tomorrow we will continue our examination of wages.

COMING: Negro History Week—Milestone to Freedom. . . In the weekend Worker

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Cruel, But Frightened Men

THEY ARE DEAD NOW, the seven young Virginia Negroes—six of them barely out of their 'teens.

They are dead because the "white supremacy" system, challenged by the 14,000,000 American Negroes as it has never been challenged before, needed new victims.

They are dead because the system of semi-slave labor based on "white supremacy" is needed not only by the landlords and industrialists of the South. It is also needed for the Anglo-Saxon war banner of the MacArthur and Eisenhowers. They are launching genocidal war against the colored peoples of Asia. They are rushing guns and troops to colonial powers like Britain, Belgium and France fearful of their slave empires in Africa.

THE MEN WHO NEED a certain quota of murdered Negroes every day—whether they be shot down as the GI, John Derrick, was in Harlem's streets by two policemen—or whether they are framed for "rape"—are frightened men. The cruel men are afraid of the Negro people.

They are afraid of the fact that it becomes more difficult all the time to keep apart the Negro and white people who seek united resistance to racism and war.

The "white supremacy" poison is now being dished out in bigger doses than ever before. The proposed conquest of Korea, China, Africa, etc., requires that our nation be saturated in the evil philosophy of race superiority.

Similarly, the planned crackdown on the entire living standard of the American people—achieved through generations of struggle—requires the pollution of white American labor with "white supremacy" drugs.

See how effective it has been in the South, where the white laborer pays bitterly in misery, poverty, illiteracy, and low wages for his alliance with the "white supremacy" of his exploiters.

The jimcrow system which is a prison for the Negro people is a club over the head of the white working people no less.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT and the courts played a special part in this legal murder.

It is no secret that the same President Truman who made so much of his promise to fight for an FEPC now woos the Dixiecrats like Governor James E. Byrnes who brutally raises the banner of "white supremacy" in his inaugural speech.

While making an occasional concession to the Negro people's struggle for equality in education, the Supreme Court has never challenged or permitted any challenge of the jimcrow system of segregation. It takes refuge in the fraudulent "equal but separate" theory of ghetto segregation.

The government which prepares for atomic war to enforce the "white man's burden" on the colored peoples of Asia and Africa clearly shows that it is the ally and collaborator of the notorious Dixiecrat lynchers among whom are to be found the most eager advocates of "anti-Communist" aggression.

Thus, new victims are being prepared. The Trenton Six retrial in New Jersey is now on. Willie McGee, spurned by the courts, fights for freedom. How many an unknown Negro victim dies in the death chamber of the state governments!

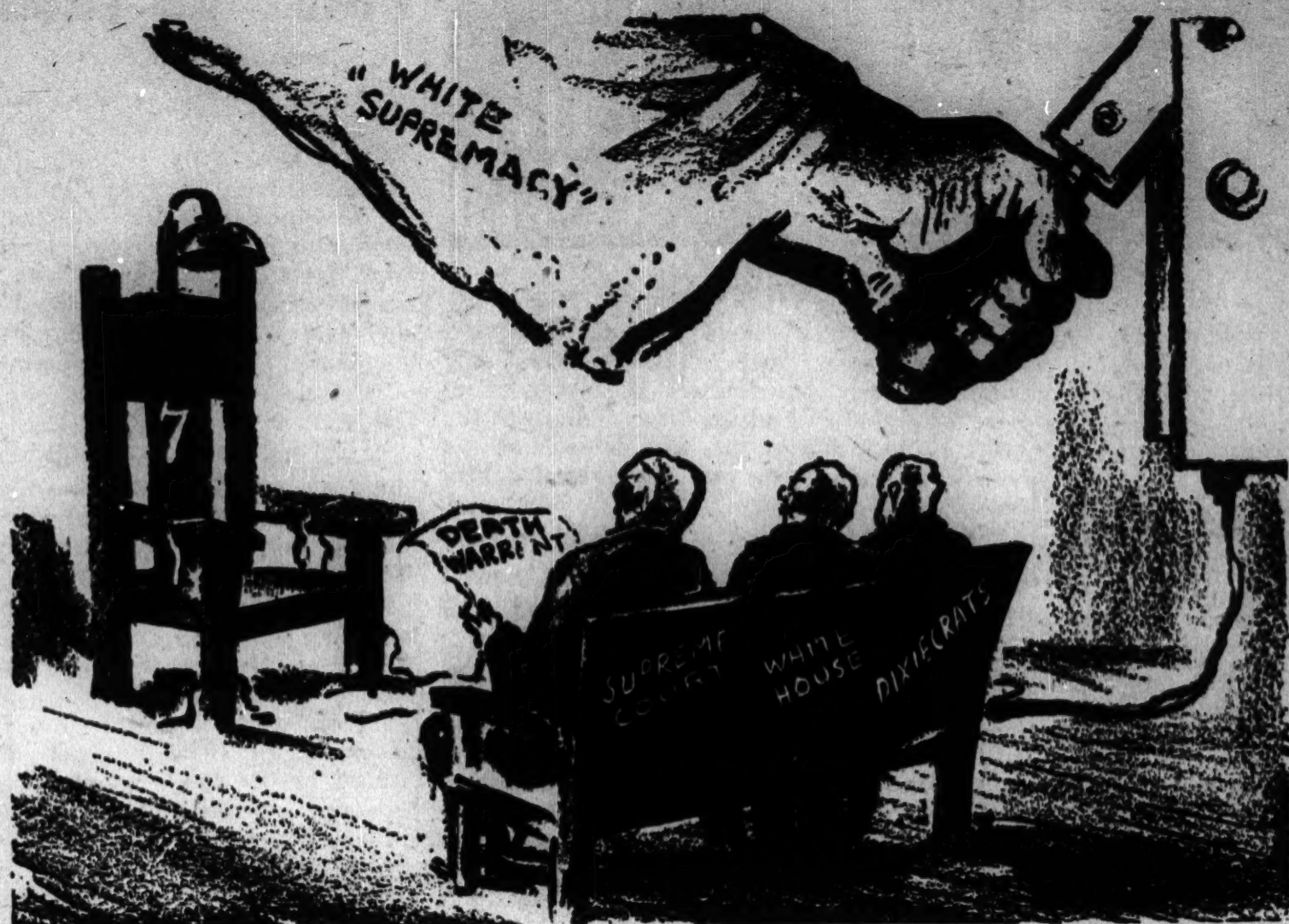
BUT THE MODERN slavemasters and lynchers can be defeated and routed. Many times before, victims have been snatched from their hands. Witness the glorious fight for the Scottsboro Boys in the great democratic movement of the 1930s. The advance of the working people as a whole during that decade coincided with this victory against the "white supremacy" frameup system.

The great struggles of the American people for peace and democratic liberty now looming up before us cannot be won without the giant strength of the Negro people fight for their freedom.

To act now to rescue the Trenton Six, and Willie McGee, to compel the punishment of John Derrick's murderers, is to act to defend all America.

EXECUTIONERS

—by Ellis



THE COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION:

The Communist Party and Circulation of the Press

The proceedings of the recent 15th National Convention of the Communist Party are now being published in pamphlet and book form. Because the Daily Worker considers these proceedings of the greatest importance to the American people, and particularly to the workers, both Communist and non-Communist, we are printing sections of the major Convention reports.

By Gus Hall

(Hall is National Secretary of the CP)

CIRCULATION of the press and literature is a necessary and vital method of mass work under all conditions. There can be no Communist Party without a Marxist press, without Marxist literature.

To the extent that we have let the Marxist press and literature circulation drop—to that extent we are guilty of liquidationism (of doing away with one of our Party's basic tenets). No club, no section committee, no functionary of our Party can be excused from the duty of doing something every day to guarantee the circulation of press and literature.

The long-winded and endless discussions about methods of circulation are a sure sign that our Party leadership is not politically convinced of the role of the press in general, and of the present press drive in particular.

THE ROUND TABLE begins: "Should we get subs? Can we get subs? If so, should we get them from industrial workers?" And it goes on and on along similar lines. These are important questions. But the districts that are in the press drive have solved them. It is only the districts that are not in the drive that continue to rehash these questions.

We have correctly pressed for new circulation methods because of the new dif-

ficulties. But it never was correct to leave the circulation of the press wholly at the mercy of the post office and the newsstands. The present situation is slowly forcing us to adopt the methods we should have used at all times. The past methods cut the Party off from any direct contact with the local leaders. They did great harm to our concentration work.

RIGHT NOW the Daily Worker and The Worker are doing the best job of their lives, not only because they are politically correct but because they are more understandable to the broad masses. The political clarity, the vivid and popular style of the editorials represent one of the top achievements of the period.

We must end the contradiction between this improvement in the form, style and content of the Marxist press, and the slowdown in the Party's efforts to get the press to the masses.

Each party organization on its own must have a yearly plan for press circulation, a plan that can be checked weekly and monthly. We must complete the present press drive, but from now on we dare not leave the future of the press to the success or failure of an annual press drive. It is vital that our whole Party make the circulation of the press part of the day's task every day in the year, as vital as it is to have the paper itself come out on schedule.

NOTES ON SOVIET LIFE

By Joseph Clark

MOSCOW.—There's good shopping here not only in the stores but at the various markets where nearby collective farms retail some of their surplus produce. The family went to one of them near the center of town. In addition to the numerous stalls out in the open there are several large permanent buildings—one for meat and fish products, one for dairy; another for fruit and vegetables, etc. After loading up with vegetables, cottage cheese, sour cream, lamb chops, butter, tangerines, dried mushrooms, on a string, sour pickles and pickled tomatoes, we stopped at a most picturesque display of toys, dolls and children's furniture—wicker and wood. Decorated in gay colors and styled on the traditional Russian rural art patterns, the handicraft products were both useful and wonderful to look at. . . . You see pictures of the famous biologist Michurin painted on the walls, rural landscapes, etc.

PRAVDA describes how the "antithesis between town and country is being successfully overcome" and reports that already at the beginning of 1950 there were 100,000 village libraries and 20,000 rural lecture centers. The number of radio receiving sets has increased rapidly. A report from the Kalinin region shows five times as many radios in 1950 as in 1946.

A NEW EXPOSITION has opened at the Moscow Polytechnic museum with hundreds of photographs, maps, graphs, charts, etc., devoted to the big new projects: the Kuibishev and Stalin-grad dams and power plants on the Volga, the Kakhovka power plant on the Dnieper, the main Turkmenian canal, the Volga-Don canal, the South Ukrainian and North Crimean canal. Schools, trade unions and many organizations and institutions are organizing excursions to view the exhibit.



On Several Subjects

FEB. 25, 1951, is the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party. This event now only three weeks off, celebrates over a half century of unselfish, devoted activities to protect the rights and advance the welfare of the American working class. Foster's life is the embodiment of the deepest aspirations of our people for peace, freedom and security.



He will be honored on this joyful occasion by thousands of workers—railroaders, miners, steel, textile, clothing, packinghouse and auto workers, lumberjacks, seamen and longshoremen, all of whom claim Bill Foster as their own. A special feature of this birthday will be the publication of his long awaited "Outline History of the Americas" a 700 page Marxist analysis of the economic and political history of the Western hemisphere.

This achievement was accomplished during a prolonged illness, in a period of great stress and difficulties. In 1948, Foster, with 11 other members of the Communist Party's National Committee was arrested under the unconstitutional thought-control provisions of the Smith Act of 1940. Due to his illness, he was not tried. His co-workers were convicted and their appeal is now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court, which reconvenes on Feb. 26.

During this same period the notorious police-state McCarran Act was passed, over the protest of millions of Americans. The Communist Party is cited to appear before the Truman appointed board, on Feb. 26, as "Communist-action organization," which will undoubtedly order it to register under the act, and its false and slanderous definition of the Communist movement.

It required tremendous self-control and mental power in such a hectic period, to concentrate major attention on research and writing as the best possible contribution to the cause of the working class, under the circumstances. But Bill Foster has been disciplined by the life of a worker and by a profound theoretical knowledge to waste no time in fruitless worries but to get to job at hand.

How he mastered this principle, which can well be emulated by all of us, is best explained by his life, on which there will be many articles in this paper, in "Political Affairs" and elsewhere during the next month. Watch for them.

More from Sister Kathie

In writing about Sister Elizabeth's first speech, space prevented me from elaborating on several points, which I felt needed further comment. For instance, the sentence about Frank Crosswaite. Harlem—45 years ago was not the Harlem of today—the largest Negro community in America. There were comparatively few Negro families, who lived above 135 Street. In those days (1906), I should have explained, Negro people, did not live around 125 Street or in Lower Harlem. Mount Morris Park, Seventh Avenue, Lenox Avenue, 110 Street, etc., were upper middle-class Jewish areas, of professional and business people. The Socialist Party did not take an active part in fighting for the rights of the Negro people. Its position was that all such problems could only be solved by Socialism. Even Eugene V. Debs expressed this idea in his writings. Frank Crosswaite, while he was a progressive and a Socialist for many years, later became a redbaiter and an anti-Communist, which he is today. This explains why we were disappointed in him in later years.

Another point I wanted to elaborate was the fight for woman suffrage. Many of the Socialist men were not particularly convinced. Some even openly stated, "What's the use of giving the women the ballot? It will only increase the reactionary vote, and we will have to get to work to try to make Socialists of them." Women got the ballot in New York State before the National Amendment in 1920. There was a special election in our Congressional district in the Lower Bronx, about March, 1918. No particular effort was made by the reactionaries to get the women out to the polls, although there was a special registration for new voters, to comply with the law.

ON ELECTION DAY, we all trooped around to the local barber shop to vote. Each of us was teased and needled by the "heavy jokers" of the Board of Registry and by the shaving mug brigade, who looked upon this even as a dangerous invasion of their private domain, the tonsorial parlor. "Soon they'll be in Reilly's saloon, standing up to the bar demanding a drink!" was the common feeling. They called one Socialist girl back. "Did you vote the right ticket?" they chorused. "None of your damned business," she answered, and slammed the door.

"There's your candidate!" they said to me. "Shake hands with him!"

"I don't vote for a man. I vote for a principle!" I retorted. The result was obvious. The increase in the local Socialist vote was numerically equal to the number of women voting.

The Old Guard woke up. From then on, they worked hard to get the women out to vote. The Catholic Church, who had always opposed Woman Suffrage, urged the women to vote and even got the nuns out to the polling booths.

Syracuse Paper Raps Freeing of Krupp

SYRACUSE, Feb. 5.—The Herald-Journal lashes out strongly at the freeing of Nazi banker Alfred Krupp and the Nazi war criminals responsible for the Malmady Massacre as a "repudiation of the high principles on which American affairs have always been conducted."

In setting aside the verdict of death for these Nazis, declares the Herald Journal, "High Commissioner John J. McCloy is notifying every American soldier that, if it is politically expedient to this government, his murder in cold blood as a prisoner of war will mean nothing to his country."

The newspaper admits that the Soviet Union's charge that Nazis are being put back into power by the United States "is based most closely on cold, hard fact."

FIRST VICTIMS OF TRUMAN 'EMERGENCY'

(Continued from Page 3)

profits for the big corporations, he issued his Declaration of a National Emergency.

The purpose of that step was to provide him with dictatorial powers to force the people to accept the war program; it was a declaration of war against the democratic rights and economic standards of the American people.

The next step was the wage freeze.

Even the top labor leaders in the CIO and AFL, who are supporting every war measure of the government, had to express their dissatisfaction with the freeze.

But instead of coming out four-square against this crackdown on labor's standards, these top labor leaders began to plead for some kind of "wage formula" to make it easier for them to "sell" the freeze to the workers. Any kind of wage formula which is approved by the big corporation executives whom Truman has appointed to run his mobilization program can have only one aim—to make the workers pay the tremendous costs of the war program.

The United Mine Workers, because of the militant solidarity of the miners, compelled the government to sanction the wage increase that was negotiated before the freeze went into effect. But even the wage increase amounted to ten percent—while food costs alone have increased more than 20 percent in the past year.

And food prices keep rocketing every day, for no freeze has been placed on most essential food. But while the price of food and other essentials are allowed to rise, a lid is placed on wages.

THE PHILIP MURRAYS and William Green, the Walter Reuthers and David Dubinskys will have a tough job selling this wage-gutting freeze to the workers. Whenever the issue has been presented to the workers—whether in unions led by right-wing or progressive officials—the workers have condemned it.

Recognizing that the workers are demanding a fight against this freeze, conferences are now being called in various parts of the country to plan action, such as the conference called by the New York City CIO Council for Feb. 10, or the shop stewards conference convened by the New York United Labor Action Committee.

All workers will greet such steps as the call of the United Electrical Workers for united action to resist and defeat the freeze. The unions which were expelled from the CIO for resisting the drive to war have an opportunity to work out a plan for united action of all workers against this direct attack on their rights and living standards.

THE STARVE-LABOR freeze can be defeated. What is required is the organization of united action by labor on every level—shop, local, city and national—around such points as these:

- Full support to the railroad workers. Stop Truman's attempt to use the phony claim of the existence of a "national emergency" to defeat their struggle.

- No freeze on wages. For a wage raise of 25 cents an hour to make up for the loss in buying power.

- Real price controls, with a rollback of prices to pre-Korea levels and firm, nationwide rent ceilings.

- Protection of collective bargaining rights, and especially of the right to strike.

- Reduction of the tax load on low-income groups. No wage taxes, no sales or excise taxes. Heavy increases in taxes on all profits made for war production.

- Maintenance of overtime rates for all work beyond 40 hours and resistance to any other attempts to reduce working conditions.

- The right to full pay in the event of layoffs due to conversion

to war production. A sharp increase in unemployment insurance payments.

- Resistance to speedup, and reduction of work loads and other high profit-producing devices in the plants.

- The right to cash in small denomination federal bonds in cash equivalent to their original purchasing power.

- Opposition to plans being considered by the Administration for payment in non-redeemable bonds of overtime rates and wage increases.

UNDER THE GUISE of a Declaration of National Emergency the Truman Administration feels free to move in and destroy rights which the workers and unions have won over so many years of bitter struggle.

Above all, a bold fight is needed against the entire war program, from which flow the attacks upon the people at home who want peace and real security. Protests should rise from all over the country against President Truman's dragging the country into the Korean war. His efforts to set off the spark of a new world war and institute a Wall Street dictatorship with his National Emergency declaration can—and must be—halted.

Truman's war dictatorship program can be defeated if bold initia-

tive is displayed and leadership provided around such issue as these:

- Opposition to the draft and the proposed Universal Military Service law. No militarization of the youth.

- Enactment of an effective FEPC law, full rights for the Negro people, the death penalty for lynchers, a vigorous fight for the rights of Negro workers in hiring and promotions.

- Withdrawal of U. S. armed forces from Korea and Formosa. Adherence to the treaties signed by the U. S. at Cairo and Potsdam, recognizing that Formosa is part of China.

Peaceful settlement of all Far Eastern issues in top level negotiations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese Peoples Republic, India, England, France and other nations. Seat the People Republic of China in the UN.

- Congressional enactment of a law requiring a national referendum before any troops are sent abroad.

- Repeal of all anti-democratic laws, such as the Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Smith acts. Defeat of all attempts to outlaw the Communist Party and jail the 11 Communist leaders, recognizing that these attempts are the opening wedge in Wall Street's conspiracy to destroy all democratic rights.

**"WOE Unto Them That Call
Evil Good, and Good Evil!"**

21 Nazi War Criminals Reprieved!

Martinsville 7 Executed!

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CITY HITS 9,000 MARK IN SUB DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

community groups, the Olgin and Tompkins Square sections of the Communist Party, sent hundreds of wires asking a stay of execution of the Martinsville Seven, organized street meetings, distributed leaflets, and participated in a delegation of community figures to Rep. Arthur Klein in behalf of the framed Negroes.

At the same time, members of the Olgin club gathered some 60

subscriptions for the Worker during the week to bring their total in the campaign to 196 out of a goal of 250, or 78 percent. Tompkins Square collected 40 subscriptions, for a campaign total thus far of 95 out of 175, or 54 percent.

Topping the Olgin section is the Chelsea area, with 330 out of 375, or 81 percent of the goal. The two areas are in a neck-and-neck contest for reaching their target first in Manhattan.

In Queens, which obtained 150

subs for the week to hit a total of 400 thus far out of a goal of 2,000, the Maspeth section, with 75 out of 110, was out in front. Following it at some distance, was the Long Island City area, with 50 out of a goal of 130.

Bronx, which garnered some 500 subs for the week to push their total in the campaign to 1,250 out of a goal of 3,500, was led by the Prospect area, which obtained some 80 last week to reach a total of 130 out of 300.

Trenton

(Continued from Page 2)

discrepancies between what was told to the police and what was later testified in court under the prosecutor's prompting.

Sitting in a semi-circle just behind the defense attorney were the defendants, Collis English, James Thorpe, Horace Wilson, McKinley Forrest, John MacKenzie and Ralph Cooper. Among the speculators in the court were the families of the men including the sister of Collis English, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, whose untiring efforts had helped to smash the original frameup.

At one point in the proceedings, attorney Hays implied that Volpe sought to suppress evidence and declared sharply in requesting a look at the police record, "How could a fair-minded prosecutor object to that?"

Volpe with an air of hurt innocence, read a passage from New Jersey's rules of evidence in an attempt to evade the request of the defenses. Hays answered that he wasn't interested in what the rules said. Looking straight at Volpe he demanded "whether the rule states it or not, we want you to say." Hays referred to a request by the defense for a prosecution waiver of objection to any motion demanding made in the course of the trial evidence he made available to the defense.

Volpe reluctantly agreed.

The second half of the first day was given over to the selection of a jury. Nineteen talesmen were examined.

At one point, the use of the term "brutal crime" used by the prosecution in questioning a prospective juror was challenged by attorneys Pelletieri and Alexander, causing the judge to warn the prosecution against such language.

The court established that the defense has 10 peremptory challenges for each defendant, giving it a total of 60. The prosecution has six such challenges for each defendant. The panel from which the jury is drawn contained 75 persons, of whom 28 were excused prior to the opening of the trial. Nineteen were eliminated today, and only one juror has been chosen. The indications are, given the number of peremptory challenges on both sides, that it will take much longer than a week to select a jury.

The case resumes tomorrow morning at 10 at the Mercer County Courthouse.

Joseph Suire, chairman of the New Jersey Committee to Free the

Trenton Six, of the Civil Rights Congress, declared: "The first day's session of this trial, even before witnesses are called and arguments are made, revealed that the state of New Jersey through prosecutor Volpe, exhibits a vengeful attitude and persists in its intention to snuff out these men's lives. We face the danger here of another Martinsville unless the public intervenes in these men's behalf in time."

Musmanno

(Continued from Page 2)

conferences in Poland, New York, Paris, Prague, Stockholm, etc.

None of these subjects had anything to do with the vague charges in the indictment that the defendants had violated the Pennsylvania Sedition Law of 1919.

MANY SUBJECTS

But Musmanno kept rambling on about the Comintern and the Cominform and the Baruch plan and the use of the veto in the United Nations.

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan reminded Judge O'Brien that the witness had been wandering far afield for some time.

Judge O'Brien gave his usual answer: "Objections overruled."

The jury was getting bored. So prosecutor Lewis tried to liven things up by asking Musmanno what the Communists meant by "Wall Street."

Musmanno, reading from CP statements, gave special emphasis to the calls for a campaign against the A-Bomb and H-bomb issued by William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis.

An audience of more than 200 men and women listened intently as Musmanno read the following extract from Foster's report to the national committee last March, from the May issue of Political Affairs:

"The policy of our government, doing the bidding of the monopolies of America," said Foster, "threatens the national independence of every country and people. . . ."

The audience gave close heed also as the witness read Dennis' appeal to speed the development of the mass petition movement against the A and H bombs.

"I wonder what's seditious about that," an old worker asked me at the close of the court session.

Railroad

(Continued from Page 3)

sition that the memorandum of proposed terms which the union leaders agreed to in December, but which were turned down by the workers, is binding. Their refusal to budge from that position is responsible for the deadlock.

The Department of Justice, meanwhile, is pressing its contempt charges against 53 leaders of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and has announced its intention to subpoena the records of the union to "prove" the charge of "concerted action" by members of the Brotherhood.

ILWU Vows to Defend Cooks From Raids

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5-

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union informed the Marine Cooks and Stewards now being raided by the CIO and AFL, that they will have the ILWU's full support in defense of their organization.

Co-signers with Bridges of the letter to the MC&S are Howard Bodine and L. B. Thomas, members of the ILWU's Coast Labor Relations Committee.

Acting on the basis of the recent unanimous vote of Longshoremen's Caucus in the Longview, Wash., conference, to back the MC&S, the ILWU wrote the raided union:

"Together your union and ours have made gains. We have stood together through many struggles. Because of your support of us and our support of you we have always come out the winner."

They added that they regard the raid of the CIO National Maritime Union and of Harry Lundberg's AFL Seafarers' as an attack "also against us." Recalling Lundberg's collaboration with the shipowners when the ILWU waged its long Hawaii strike and of strikebreaking inspired by Joseph Curran's forces in the NMU, the ILWU said the attack was really aimed at the wage standards of the ILWU and MC&S members. The letter also recalled, however, that it was largely through the aid of the ILWU that both the AFL and CIO seaman's unions were built.

Meanwhile, Hugh Bryson, president of the MC&S said the NMU's raid "has fizzled to nothing." He noted that on the one ship President Cleveland, upon which, the NMU boasted, the MC&S members voted to switch affiliation, a meeting with more than 120 attending, voted unanimously to stick to the MC&S. Several of the ring-leaders for the NMU attended the meeting but did not speak.

The decision was voted after Bryson exposed the union-busting objectives of the raid and pointed to the fact that MC&S members earn an average of \$63 a month more than NMU members do for the same crafts.

Another indication of the sentiment, according to Bryson, came in Portland where the CIO boasted the branch voted to switch. The claim was apparently based on the support of the CIO by Harold "Spud" Robinson, the port agent who was ousted by the members. At a subsequent meeting the members voted 84 to 1 for the MC&S and elected C. E. Johansen to replace Robinson.

MC&S branch meetings in New York, San Francisco, Wilmington, Seattle, Honolulu and other ports voted condemnation of Robinson and approval of the union's policy.

Martyrs

(Continued from Page 1)

center of the city, as the three men became burned and shriveled under the shocks of the electric chair in less than one hour.

First to be strapped to the chair was John Clabon Taylor, 22, at 7:33 a.m. He was pronounced dead a few moments later.

James Luther Hairston, 21, was strapped in at 7:52 a.m.

Francis DeSales Grayson, 40-year-old father of five children, was led to the chair a few minutes after 8 a.m. and was pronounced dead at 8:15.

Warden W. Frank Smyth clipped off the time with relief. He had thrown the switch seven times—four on Friday—to complete the largest mass executions of Negroes in Virginia since 1880, when eight Negroes were hung for protesting over their slavery.

Vigil

(Continued from Page 2)

shortly after 10 o'clock last night. The announcement was received with a muted groan, but the line did not falter. Someone along the line struck up softly with the song, "We Shall Not Be Moved." But since this violated police regulations, they had to sing in whispers.

At 7:30 this morning, when death again visited the Richmond prison, the marchers were called to a halt. A vigil leader said there would be a minute of silence before disbanding. Only 35 pickets were in the line. At the word they stopped in their tracks. The men uncovered their heads. The women bowed theirs.

A cop started toward the line at a trot, the words "move on" already forming on his lips. Something about their posture, their expressions, stopped him. He stood and watched in puzzled silence.

Then at the signal the group dispersed, walking in groups down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Back in Vigil headquarters, a committee worked away at a statement.

"We are not ending this Vigil

as one ends a bitter task," said the statement. "We have agreed among ourselves that we must return to our colleagues in the professions, to our friends in shop and factory, and that we must each set a vigil there to which all true men and women are drawn."

"To white supremacy and its protectors among Presidents, judges, and lawmakers, we say: Our vigil is disbanded, but we are still here, and many more than when we came."

China

(Continued from Page 3)

layed the discussion of the complaint."

Chou said, "Our representative waited for a long time, but had no chance to speak, and therefore had to leave New York on Dec. 19, 1950, for China."

The Foreign Minister said Wu, before his departure, gave to the UN secretariat a copy of a speech he was prepared to deliver at the first meeting of the committee in support of the complaint.

Chou charged that the political committee, "under the domination of the United States government," postponed debate on the Soviet complaint while it "illegally adopted the United States resolution which slanders China."

Then, he added, it "suddenly resumed" debate on the Soviet complaint "without giving prior notice to the government of the People's Republic of China to attend its meeting and participate in the discussion."

"This is completely unreasonable and is a new intrigue of the United States government in dominating over the United Nations organization," he said.

Therefore, Chou asked that both the text of the speech left by Wu and "the present cable" be read at the committee meeting tomorrow "and be printed and distributed as official documents by the United Nations secretariat."



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on the death of their
MOTHER AND COMRADE
from
A Group of Comrades
in the Publishing Field

Sincerest Condolences to **BERTHA and FAMILY**
on the death of her
MOTHER
KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY



San Salvador Workers Stymie AFL-CIO Efforts To Split Their Unions

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 5.—Workers and small businessmen recently repudiated an attempt by the U. S. State Department to knock out the legitimate trade unions and substitute leadership of the AFL's InterAmerican Confederation of Labor (CIT). In addition, they have organized a movement in defense of democratic and trade union rights and national industry.

These developments occurred largely due to the initiative of the Committee for Trade Union Reorganization (CROS), affiliated to the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL) and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Paradoxically, the new movement arose out of what began as a pseudo-labor congress organized by reactionary employers. The organizers placed on the agenda only labor items in the narrow sense. Thereupon delegates of the bona fide trade unions added: "protection of national industry and owners of small workshops."

This dispelled the doubts of the small capitalists present and won them over to the side of the labor delegates. As a result, a presidium was elected consisting of six trade unionists and two employers—with the organizers of the congress excluded. The congress then made hash of the AFL plans. It unanimously refused to admit Serafino Romualdi, chief AFL operator in Latin America, who had been originally invited.

The congress then set up permanent labor-employer commissions to develop a campaign for the defense of national industry. Reso-

lutions were also adopted in favor of peace, for the reform of the trade union laws, for the creation of cooperatives of small industrialists, for the organization of an independent trade union movement free of the interference of the state, the church and the employers.

Background of this development is the growth of the independent trade unions following the adoption of the new constitution of September 14, 1950, which recognized the right of trade union organization. Prior to this, trade unionism had been severely restricted after a period in which it had been completely outlawed.

The labor laws adopted to implement the new constitution have continued to interfere with trade union activity and to ban it entirely for peasants, domestic and clerical workers and government employees. Despite these obstacles, more than forty unions had been formed by the end of 1950.

Last October 12-14 the Committee for Trade Union Reorganization held a convention at which practically all organized workers were represented. The convention adopted resolutions to accelerate trade union organization, for peace, for national liberation,

against sending troops to Korea, for adherence to the WFTU and the CTAL, and for rejection of the AFL's CIT. The latter has since been replaced by a new outfit concocted under U. S. State Department direction at the recent so-called "labor conference" in Mexico City.

Voice of Americans...

(Continued from Page 5)

urges Sen. Wiley to "do everything possible to bring our boys home from Korea, whether our foreign policy makers 'lose face' or not," in a letter reprinted by the Capitol Times. "Was it really Russian aggression as we were told," Jones asks, "or was it the rich mineral resources of North Korea that took our troops thousands of miles from home? So far I have heard of no Russian casualties."

He charges that "with our immense air power and super bombs using this system of carpet bombing, we have completely wiped out cities and villages, which we knew contained no military objectives, thereby depriving women, children and aged of their only shelter in sub-zero weather. This we as proclaimed Christians are doing to the most Christian nation in the Orient, with Truman and MacArthur calling on God's help."

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 5.—The men who are doing the fighting in Korea generally favor proposals in the UN for a cease-fire and an attempt to settle the war by negotiations, a Press dispatch from Korea declares. Pfc. Horace Wells of Helena, Mont., was quoted: "I believe there is a lot of hope in a cease-fire. If they could get such a thing, it would save a lot of good men."

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 5.—"People are asking: 'What are we fighting for in Korea?'" writes Frank Losey of Hainesburg, N. J., in the Easton Express.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—"Farm Belt Wants Truman to Withdraw GIs from Korea, Survey Shows," is the headline in a recent issue of the Knickerbocker News. The story says that Midwesterners right in Truman's own home area "have started a 'give 'em hell' campaign of their own in the form of an insistent and angry drone of opposition to continuing with the Korean war."

SHANKS VILLAGE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Residents of this largest veteran-student housing project voted by 2 to 1 or better in favor of negotiations with China over Korea; continued negotiations with the Soviet Union and international control of the A-bomb. Results of the poll, taken by the Shanks Village Committee for Peace, also showed 50 per cent in favor of quitting Korea, to 46 percent for staying; majorities for UN membership for China; halting aid to Chiang Kai-shek and to the French in Indo-China, and withdrawal from Taiwan.

The 120 families polled showed majorities, however, for

Aussie Strikewave Hits Gov't Starvation Order

SYDNEY, Feb. 5 (Telepress).—Australian government leaders are showing panic in the face of the widespread work stoppages occurring throughout Australia to protest the recent meager wage awards by the Arbitration Court.

Coal mines throughout North and West New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and West Australia were closed. Only those on the south coast were being worked.

Victoria is without train service following a meeting between representatives of the Australian Railworkers Union and the guards which decided to call the 24-hour protest strike against the rejection of certain union claims. The strike has stopped all freight traffic, including transport of wheat, which was already severely dislocated by the recent 54-day strike in Victoria on the same issues.

The waterside workers are also threatening not to work overtime on Sundays because of dissatisfaction with the wage awards.

The government is threatening to make use of the fascist-like "Crimes Act" if the show of force does not send the men back to work. This anti-labor act provides prison terms for "inciting strikes" and deportation for non-citizen "offenders." The government is hoping to use the act to disguise the basic cause of the industrial crisis which lies in the rapidly rising cost of living, by the provocative and absurd charge that the stoppages were dictated by the Communist Information Bureau.

universal military training and sending troops to Europe.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 5.—Overwhelming opposition to the Truman administration's foreign policy is revealed in the results of polls conducted by the two daily newspapers on Grays Harbor.

The papers are the Daily World (Aberdeen) and the Grays Harbor Washingtonian (Hoquiam). The latter is published by Republican Rep. Russell V. Mack who has been an ardent supporter of the war program.

The sentiment of the people is revealed in the answers to the clear-cut question "Do you favor the Administration's foreign policy?"

The World says that 93.99 per cent answered "No".

The Washingtonian says that

91.86 per cent of its readers replied "No".

The World also reported that 94.49 per cent of the poll participants believe that U. S. foreign policy should be restudied and revised.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Chicago Daily News' youth column, "Keen Teens" celebrated its fifth anniversary by headlining "A Voice of Youth Rises in Protest Against War." It quotes an essay by a Chicago high school senior which says: "I am a youth. There are millions like me. Some of our nation's military leaders want to draft 18-year-old boys for military service in Korea. They are not old enough to speak their mind, but old enough to die."

RADIO

MORNING

9:00—WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This Is New York
WNBC—Masterwork Hour
9:15—WOR—Allan Edwards
9:30—WOR—Food; Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45—WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00—WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15—WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30—WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45—WJZ—Victor E. Lindahl
11:00—WNBC—Break the Bank
WNBC—Music America Loves
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Concert
11:15—WOR—Tello-Test
11:30—WNBC—Jack Berch
WCBS—Grand Slam
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WOR—Queen for a Day
11:45—WCBS—Rosemary
WNBC—Dave Garraway
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00—WNBC—News; Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WCBS—Wendy Warren Sketch
WJZ—Johnny Olsen
WNBC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15—WOR—Kate Smith Sings
12:25—WJZ—News
12:30—WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WJZ—Herb Shelton
WCBS—Helen Trent
12:45—WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00—WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
WNBC—Famous Artists
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15—WCBS—Ma Perkins
WNBC—Pickens Party
1:30—WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WNBC—Answer Man
WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45—WCBS—Guiding Light
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00—WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Olivia Swanson
WJZ—Rod Hendrickson Show
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Footlight Favorites
2:15—WCBS—Perry Mason
WJZ—Ted Malone
2:30—WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
WJZ—News
WCBS—Nora Drake Sketch
WQXR—Other People's Business
2:45—WCBS—The Brighter Day
WJZ—Frances Scully
3:00—WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Hilltop House
WQXR—News; Music
3:15—WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Winner Take All
3:30—WNBC—Pepper, Young
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WOR—Tello-Test
WCBS—House Party
3:45—WNBC—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Happy Peiton

4:00—WNBC—Backstage Wife. Sketch
WOR—Barbara Welles Show
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Strike It Rich. Quiz
WNBC—Music From the Theatre
4:15—WNBC—Stella Dallas Sketch
4:30—WNBC—Lorenzo Jones Sketch
WOR—Dean Cameron
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45—WNBC—Young Wilder Brown
5:00—WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Straight Arrow. Sketch
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WCBS—Galen Drake
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
5:15—WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30—WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Sky King
WJZ—Superman
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45—WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

8:00—WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Sports
WCBS—Allan Jackson
WQXR—Music to Remember
8:15—WOR—Bob Elson
WCBS—You and the World
WJZ—News; Doran St. George
WNBC—Answer Man
8:30—WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WOR—News; Vandeventer
WCBS—Curt Massey
WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WQXR—Dinner Concert
8:45—WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00—WNBC—Symphonette
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNBC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; On Stage
7:15—WCBS—Jack Smith Show
WOR—Mutual Newsreel
WJZ—News; Elmer Davis
7:30—WNBC—News of the World
WJZ—Armstrong of the SBT
WCBS—Variety Show
7:35—WJZ—Teddy Wilson and Quintet
7:45—WOR—Kirkman-Goodman Show
WCBS—News
WNBC—One Man's Family
8:00—WNBC—Calvacade of America
WCBS—Mystery Theatre
WQXR—News
WJZ—Can You Top This?
WOR—Mystery House
8:30—WNBC—Fanny Brice Show
WNBC—Music for the Connoisseur
WJZ—I Fly Anything
WCBS—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Official Detective
9:00—WNBC—Bob Hope
WOR—Heartbeats in the News
WCBS—Life With Luigi
WJZ—America's Town Meeting
9:30—WNBC—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—Mysterious Traveler
WCBS—Truth or Consequences
WQXR—Music of Spain
9:45—WJZ—News
10:00—WNBC—Big Town Sketch
WOR—Frank Edwards. Comment
WQXR—Showcase
WJZ—Opera Auditions
WCBS—Rate Your Mate
10:30—WNBC—People Are Funny
WOR—Show Shop
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, Comments
WCBS—Capitol Clock Room

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HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

High Court Asked to Hear Lester Cole's Appeal in Damage Suit Against MGM

Lester Cole of the Hollywood Tenn who is serving a prison sentence for contempt of the Un-American Committee, has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to hear an appeal in his breach-of-contract suit against MGM and Loew's, Inc.

The MGM screen writer was suspended by the studio following the October, 1947 inquisition in Washington. He sued the company for breach of contract and was awarded \$1,350 weekly for the duration of his contract and \$75,000 back pay. MGM and Loew's, Inc., appealed the decision.

A few weeks ago, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, in which is concentrated the entire motion picture industry, overturned the lower court's ruling.

COLE CHARGED in his brief to the Supreme Court that the Court of Appeals, in deciding in favor of the company, "has upheld the suspension of a person from his employment because of his refusal to take a non-Communist oath and comply with other political conditions even if he assuredly violated no provision of his written agreement" with the company.

"This," the brief asserted, "raises important questions of constitutional law which have not heretofore been decided by the highest court." For, "if the ruling of the court of appeals stands, it will mean that employers may with impunity deprive persons of their livelihoods unless their political ideas conform to theirs, and despite the fact that the employment is pursuant to a binding agreement, containing no such condition, solemnly entered into by the employer."

WARNER BROS. are now shooting "I Was a Communist for the FBI," the film that sings the praises of the notorious stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic. But according to a front page story in Variety the production is not going too well. "First, no printshop would turn out needed subversive handbills for fear outsiders, getting hold of one and noting the union stamp, would point a finger at the shop. Job finally was done on studio handpress (non union?). Then a group of visitors set up clamor when they saw a truck towing large sign reading 'Free coffee and donuts donated by Communist Party of USA.' Finally, the studio had to assign a propman to lock up a large framed photo of Stalin nightly after the day's shooting. Someone took the original home for a souvenir."

A FRIEND who works as a technician in the British film industry writes from London:

"Today I went to the progressive bookshop in Charing Cross Road, Collets, where they have been selling the little pamphlet by the wives of the Hollywood Ten called 'Fellow Citizens, Our Husbands Are in Prison!' It is selling here for six pence and I asked the assistant how it was going. He said, 'Very well. We had a big pile a little while ago, and only have about two dozen left.' This is very gratifying, as it has taken a lot of patient plugging to try and get people here to take notice of the case of The Ten. Within two days, I've had two interested inquiries. One from Rank's Pinewood studios, which is showing the 16mm version of the Hollywood Ten film that we imported, wanted to know more about who made it and so on. The other, just a few moments ago, was an inquiry as to whether I could speak in Muswell Hill (North London) in a few days' time on the subject."

A GROUP of Protestant clergymen and professors of religion at Columbia, Princeton and Tufts signed petition condemning censorship of The Miracle. . . .

Carr's 'Studies In Revolution'

STUDIES IN REVOLUTION, by E. H. Carr. Macmillan. New York. 227 pp. \$2.

By Robert Friedman

E. H. CARR, author of the Soviet Impact on the Western World and a forthcoming history of the Bolshevik Revolution, wrote a series of articles on various aspects of Marxist and Russian revolutionary history for the London Times Literary Supplement, which have now been gathered together under the title, Studies in Revolution.

Also included are a review of William Gallacher's The Case for Communism and Isaac Deutscher's Stalin: A Political Biography.

Prof. Carr is an astute but a gayly eclectic writer. At will, he accepts or rejects Marxist concepts. Far from adhering to the hysterical bourgeois conception of the Soviet revolution as a sinister conspiracy of a coterie, he writes: "We dimly perceive that the revolution of 1917 . . . was a turning-point in world history certainly comparable in magnitude with the French revolution a century and a quarter earlier, and perhaps surpassing it."

Yet he also gives high praise to

the collection of vindictive distortions passed off by Deutscher as a Stalin "biographer," and he takes seriously as Communist history the rantings of other professional renegades.

TO AN American reader, perhaps the most interesting aspect of these essays is the fact a British writer like Carr—at least until the recent imposition of Washington of its witch hunt techniques on Britain—attempts sober analysis of Marxism as ideology of world importance, a far cry from the illiterate rantings of our own anti-Soviet press. One is reminded of Joseph Wood Krutch, the 'eminent' critic of The Nation, who recently applauded the inclusion of Marx's Capital on the 'most boring classics' list compiled by publicists of the Columbia University Press.

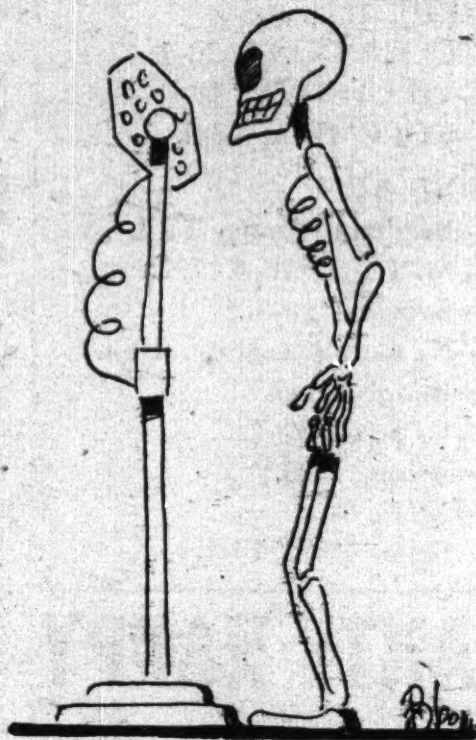
The essential vulgarity and intellectual decay implicit in the diligent compilation of such a list is obvious. It is worthy of note here that such books as Capital and other Marxist classics, which are "boring" to Columbia Press's intellectual friends, are being read throughout the world, and are helping to transform it.

Defiling the Airwaves

By Michael Vary

ONE WOULD have thought that with soap operas and the like, radio had just about scratched the bottom of the barrel. Along comes one Benjamin Gitlow and his "Theater for Freedom" to defile the airwaves with as degenerate and vicious a program as has been heard since Goebbels' Radio Berlin was bombed off the air.

Last Wednesday, at 10:30 p.m., through the whole-hearted co-operation of NBC, Gitlow's outfit went on the air with a long roster of reactionary entertainment lum-



inaries to "commemorate the Bill of Rights." In the process, just about every one of the amendments which constitute the Bill of Rights was violated in a vicious attack upon the rights of Communists and an even more vicious and deceitful characterization of life in the people's democracies.

THE PROGRAM utilized every cliché from the book of anti-Communist hysteria. A trip through Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and the German Democratic Republic was complete with such old stand-bys as torture chambers, dawn arrests and firing squads. One little fact indicates that the program was woven of the whole cloth of the writer's obsessed imagination. Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union, was quoted, and very incorrectly at that, in a speech he allegedly delivered 25 years ago. Lenin, in fact, died on January 21, 1924, twenty-seven years ago. The material put into Lenin's mouth was just about as falsified as the date of his alleged speech directing workers in the United States to overthrow the government.

IN THE PROCESS of the program, which ended with an impassioned plea from Sen. McCarran, a number of leaders of the Communist Party of the United States are quoted. Some of the quotations are too ridiculous to repeat. Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the CP, was quoted at a meeting in Madison Square Garden many years ago as swearing in new members with an oath pledging allegiance to the Soviet Union. No such oath has ever been spoken by an American Communist. It was, in fact, another invention of the misnamed Theater for Freedom.

In addition to Dennis, other quotations are put into the mouths of Gus Hall, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Joe North. Even Abraham Lincoln is quoted, although the authors conveniently forgot Lincoln's famous quote that "This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right to amend it, or their revolutionary right to dismember and overthrow it."

JUST BEFORE Sen. McCarran delivered himself of a plea designed to demonstrate the "democratic" character of his infamous bill, one Joe Rosenfield spoke for Benjamin Gitlow, executive director of Theater for Freedom. A word about Gitlow will cast aside

Ted Tinsley Says

ODE IN HONOR OF THE WAGE-PRICE FREEZE

Prices are frozen!
Hooray! Hoorah! Hooroo!
They're frozen for me,
They're frozen for you,
They're frozen for Mr. duPont, too,
Together we make a lovely group,
He's at the table
And we're in the soup.
Frozen coffee's a quarter a cup,
'Cause things melt down
But they always freeze up!
Wages are frozen!
Hooray! Hoorah! Hooroo!
They're frozen for me,
They're frozen for you,
They're frozen for Tommy Girdler, too.
We'll have to go through
This thing in stages
'Cause things freeze up
Except for wages.
Things freeze up
As quick as you please,
Except for wages.

They just freeze.

Prices are frozen!
Hooray! Hoorah! Hooroo!
They're frozen for me,
They're frozen for you,
They're frozen for Averell Harriman, too,
He's in the gravy,
We're in the stew,
Hooray! Hoorah! Hooroo!

Prices are frozen except for cheese,
And butter and milk and eggs and peas,
Except for coal and iron and steel
And a 1930 automobile,
Except for food and except for rent
(I'm going to give up living for Lent),
Except for carrots and beets and beans,
McCormick reapers and denim jeans,
And railroad fares and telephone calls,
And teething rings and bouncing balls,
And caramel custard and orange ices.

Prices are frozen except for prices.

Wages are frozen!
Hooray! Hoorah! Hooroo!
They're frozen for me,
They're frozen for you,
They're frozen for C. E. Wilson, too.
He's in the gravy,
We're in the stew,
National unity,
I love you.

Lecture-Forums at People's Drama School

An unusual series of Sunday night lecture-forums on Producing the Play is open for general registration from now until Feb. 9, the first day of the new semester at People's Drama School of Theatre.

Prominent theatre craftsmen will lecture on the key elements of production. One entire evening will problems and contribution of the playwright, producer, director, designer, lightman and actor in pro-

duction. One entire evening will be devoted to the special techniques used in producing the play for television. Among the speakers are Donald Ogden Stewart, Robert Whitehead, Harold Clurman, Morris Carnovsky, Ralph Alswang, Howard Bay, Hartin Ritt.

Registration for all classes is now under way at the school's new headquarters: Studio 912, Carnegie Hall. Information may be obtained by calling FLaza 7-3374, or by mail.

all doubts as to the intention or integrity of the program. Gitlow was one of the earliest renegades of Marxism, and was expelled from the Communist Party in 1929. Since then he has tried to latch on to a variety of anti-Communist organizations, and has written several books, all flops, along the style of his latter-day bedfellow, Louis Budenz. In addition, Gitlow has been a fingerman before numerous committees of the Dies type, and most recently organized the Mosinee, Wis., storm trooper demonstration which claimed the lives of the town's mayor and one of its ministers.

SINCE the National Broadcasting System provided the air time to "Theater for Freedom," and made its microphone available for the most insidious and violent lies which cannot even be considered a matter of opinion but are a matter of factual evidence, it would be interesting to see whether NBC will be as generous with its air time to any of the many organizations which are opposed to the McCarran Bill to which this program was dedicated.

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"Powerful Drama."—HERALD-TRIB.
"Adult—Rich and moving."—POST
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with FRANK SILVERA
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WORKER Sports

New York, Tuesday, February 6, 1951

Kentucky Still Tops, L. I. U. Down to 7th

We Also Move Kansas State to Second—Lots of Doubling Up Seen in Tournaments

LIU hits the skits to seventh place in the Daily Worker's weekly basketball rankings after its disastrous road trip which saw the previously unbeaten Brooklynites win 16 straight against rugged opposition.

On top, and working up momentum with the addition of a new star to its cast, is Kentucky, with 18-1. The Wildcats are currently bowling over their Conference foes by fantastic scores and won't be tested by front line powers again till tournament time. They may try for a double. It all depends on how the NCAA will feel about its Conference champs, automatic entries, playing in the Invitation first.

We put Kansas State second. Its two losses were to LIU by one point in New York, and to Indiana at Bloomington. Oklahoma A&M hasn't had that kind of schedule. Only one of the top 10 faced by the Aggies was Bradley, nipped at Peoria with Capt. Bill Mann out. A&M's loss was to Oklahoma, no great shakes.

Indiana, fourth with 13-1, doesn't play outside too much. It was nosed out by full strength Bradley at Peoria for its only loss, whipped Kansas State and is running through the Big Ten with a buzzsaw fast break and no "big man" by current standards. New York will see this team during the NCAA. It is the first Big Ten team on which there has been a Negro player.

LIU remains solidly in our first 10 despite its quick four defeats. Two of the defeats were against foes it had previously beaten, Kansas State and St. Louis. Most teams don't hand out second tries. A third, by Arizona, shouldn't even go into the record book.

Columbia, idle and lone unbeaten, hasn't played the kind of schedule on which it can be rated against top line powers. Most impressive has been a forty point licking of Cornell. We'll know more about the Lions come NCAA time.

Until the question of double entries is settled, guessing as to the makeup of the Invitation tourney, which starts March 10, are useless. In the expanded 16 team NCAA tourney, ten of the teams are automatic as Conference champs. This virtually insures the presence at the Kansas City Western half of Kansas State, Brigham Young, Oklahoma A & M, USC, Arizona, and either Texas or Texas A & M. Four "independents" round it out.

At Raleigh, Kentucky, North Carolina State and two others to be chosen will play one night and send the two winners to New York to meet the survivors between Columbia, Indiana and two others. The question of the allowability of widespread doubling (with teams like Kentucky, Brigham Young, Kansas State and Arizona playing in the Invitation before the NCAA starts) may determine whether teams like CCNY, St. Louis, and other strong clubs with four, five, or six losses will get a crack at the Invitation.

LATE NEWS on the tourneys. Asa Bushnell at the luncheon yesterday said there was no NCAA

restriction against teams taking part in the Invitation tourney first. This would seem to set up a few double tries, notably by Kentucky. Other possibilities for doubles would be Kansas State, Brigham Young and Arizona, all headed for their Conference titles and automatic NCAA spots.

Bushnell also explained that no teams in any of the major conferences except the champs could play in the NCAA tourney. In other words, if Oklahoma A & M won the Missouri Valley title, both Bradley and St. Louis would be out of the NCAA picture, though of course they'll be welcomed in the 12 team Invitation.

First round of the NCAA schedule here will pit Columbia against Indiana, if both win their titles as they seem likely to do. There will be four "at large" spots in the NCAA Eastern half, which can be filled by teams like St. Johns, Villanova, CCNY et al according to their final records.

Segura Ranked Number One Pro

Pancho Segura of Ecuador, who won the play-for-pay tennis championship at Cleveland last summer, was ranked as America's No. 1 pro player yesterday by Professional Lawn Tennis Association.

Jack Kramer, former pro and amateur champion who currently is playing Segura on Bobby Riggs' pro tour, was ranked second. Frank Kovacs was listed third, followed by Riggs, another former pro and amateur king, and Welby Van Torn.

The remainder of the first 10 spots were filled by Frank Parker, Carl Earn, James Evert, John No-grady and Joseph Fishbach in that order.

NEVER MISSED

Wah-Wah Jones, Ralph Beard and Jack Tingle, all former Kentucky basketball stars, made the Southeastern Conference All-Conference team for four straight years.

Old Timers Argee Cobb Tops ... Except Carl Hubbell

With the men who played the game well enough to be elected to baseball's hall of fame, Ty Cobb ranks as the greatest of them all. He was an almost unanimous choice of a sizable group of stars from baseball's past.

"He was the toughest hitter I ever faced," said 83-year-old Denton (Cy) Young, winning-est pitcher in baseball history with 511 victories to his credit over a 22-year career. "I don't have to think twice about that. He couldn't be fooled."

That's the pitcher's angle. Now

Daily Worker Weekly Ratings

- 1-KENTUCKY, 18-1.
- 2-KANSAS STATE, 15-2.
- 3-OKLAHOMA A & M, 18-1.
- 4-INDIANA, 13-1.
- 5-ST. JOHNS, 15-2.
- 6-BRADLEY, 20-3.
- 7-LIU, 16-4.
- 8-CINCINNATI, 11-1.
- 9-VILLANOVA, 16-1.
- 10-COLUMBIA, 12-0.

SECOND TEN

- 11-Brigham Young, 18-4.
- 12-St. Louis, 16-4.
- 13-Arizona, 16-3.
- 14-N. Carolina State, 19-4.
- 15-Illinois, 11-3.
- 16-U. S. C., 16-2.
- 17-Beloit, 13-3.
- 18-NYU, 8-2.
- 19-Seton Hall, 13-3.

WANTS HAPPY OUT NOW

Del Webb, co-owner of the New York Yankees called for quick action yesterday to select a new baseball commissioner to replace A. B. Chandler.

"We have a job to do and we should get it done," Webb said. "Then when we've narrowed the field to six or seven, we'll have to ask for a combined meeting of the American and National Leagues."

"We can't allow a lame duck commissioner to run baseball. However, we don't have another meeting scheduled and we certainly didn't accomplish much yesterday. When we do have anything to announce it will have to come from the major league offices because we are just a nominating group," he said.

Lou Perini, owner of the Boston Braves, also is a member of the four-man committee charged with nominating a new baseball head, but he didn't appear to be in a hurry as Webb to find a new commissioner. He said the committee screened "25 to 50 top-flight candidates" yesterday and that it had 100 more applications which won't get much attention.

Perini said yesterday he thought Chandler might serve out his term. Meanwhile, Chandler continued to angle for support to turn the tide in his favor.

NET STAR A COURT STAR

Tony Trabert, one of America's most promising young tennis players, is a first string guard on this season's powerful University of Cincinnati basketball team. They play LIU in the Garden Feb. 22nd.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Clair Bee Tells All

BACK FROM the long trip, Long Island University Coach Clair Bee had plenty to say about that Arizona game and he said it all. We chatted about the trip generally before the Met Basketball Lunch started and he said it was too long a trip, too much to expect from the players and he had learned a lesson.

"It was a nice experience for a while. The fellows got a great kick out of Frisco, but by the time the trip was over, they were too tired. Why they didn't even want to leave their hotel rooms in St. Louis, and that's the tipoff. It's my fault for arranging that kind of schedule. We won't do it again. We'll go to the Coast one year and just play there. Another year we'll go to the midwest and play a shorter schedule."

"We just didn't have enough depth. The kids got tired and we can't go beneath the first five. Buddy Ackerman would have made a difference but he was useless the whole trip with a bad knee."

"Where we played our best? Oh, in Arizona. We just ripped through that team. It was terrific." The slight, graying coach from Grafton, West Virginia, shook his head and smiled wryly at the memory, "Then they went to work on us."

Let's switch from here to the after dinner part of the meeting when Bee got to his feet to describe the Arizona thing for the assembled scribes and coaches. The jobbing is even more fantastic than it sounded from afar.

"Well, I was certainly well pleased at the reception our team got from the Arizona crowd. Those students were a normal group rooting for their home team and yet they took time to afford a special welcome to our team."

"I want to say there wasn't a single bit of anti-Negro remarks or anything of the sort. We did, however, stay outside of town for our sleeping and eating. We stayed together."

"BUT I HAD BEEN worried about the crowd and was so pleased with that that I even felt polite about questioning the first technical. When we scored our first basket the kids on the bench cheered. The second time this referee calls a technical foul. Arizona shoots the foul and keeps possession. I was completely puzzled, had no idea what it was for, so at the first opportunity I got up and asked this referee, Kisner, what it was for."

"The players can't jump off the bench, this fellow tells me. That's a new one on me, then he orders me to sit down and says I can't stand up. I never heard of that in thirty-five years in the

'as an American

LIU Coach Clair Bee had a few things to say to the basketball writers yesterday on the subject of travelling through our country with a mixed group of Negro and white men.

"Sometimes you forget what this thing is," he said, "It isn't honest or decent. As an American I wonder how we can be a true democracy when I see the outright discrimination that goes on. I'm not so sure that athletics has so much to be proud about here in showing the way. We've missed the boat completely in really speaking up."

game and told him that. In the most antagonistic way he told me I better not and I told him to go to hell.

"That was nothing. Inside of the first five minutes there were three personal fouls called on Sherman White. EACH ONE CAME WHEN WE HAD THE BALL. Not even on the defense. Well, I ask you how about that. When they slapped the fourth on him I had to take him out. We had a big lead, had been scoring on them almost at will, too good for them, the boys were really up to make up for the California upset. Then they fouled him out a little while after I put him back in the second half."

"Listen to this. On one play, Smith drove in, around his man cleanly and as he layed it up another Arizona man came from the side and hit him. They took the basket away from him and called it a double foul! Impossible."

"Well, with a couple minutes left, even without White, we had a six point lead and I remember thinking to myself on the bench, well, they won't win ANYWAY. That shows how stupid I am!"

"ALL OF A SUDDEN, after 47 minutes and 20 seconds of the game when walking violation had not been in the picture, bang! Five times in a row when we got the ball they took it away from us. Tweet! Walking. They got that point ahead and we came down the floor. You may wonder that they called a foul against Arizona in the last second seconds. We got the ball to Raymond, who had a clear chance to shoot the winning basket. Not one, not two, but three Arizona men hit him to stop the basket. They gave him the foul, he missed and we lost. One shot they gave him, not two."

"One of the technicals came when Smith dropped the ball for the official to pick up on an out of bounds. Every single player in the Garden or anywhere else in the land does that. Technical foul. He didn't look for Kisner to hand it to him."

"When it was all over, down in the dressing room, people I never saw in my life kept telling me what a shame it was. And along comes an Arizona player to tell me we got a lousy officiating deal!"

He said the team gave Kansas fans a great treat running with them to a 38-37 half before "dying," and in St. Louis were nine ahead at the half and going good until tiring and losing both big men. The players felt the only team they should have lost to was Kansas State.

As for some of the articles criticising Bee for speaking his mind on the Arizona referee.

"Well, that's just too bad. I don't see where any 'ethics' comes in. Freedom of speech is one of the things I thought I fought for! Freedom of speech and freedom of the press or what good is the Constitution? Anyone who doesn't say what he thinks is a coward. If I think I got a jobbing, I'll darn well say so!"